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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XII NO. 68 BOMBAY THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
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P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
22nd Mar	DONGOLA	MOOLTAN	20,700
29th ,,	KAISAR-I HIND ..		11,430
5th Apr.	NALDERA*		15,993
9th ,,	DEVANHA	Extra steamer ..	8,092
12th ,,	MALWA ..		10,941
19th ,,	DONGOLA	MALOJA x	20,700
26th ,,	MACEDONIA ..		11,030
3rd May	DELTA ..	CHINA *	7,952
10th ,,	MANTUA..		10,902
17th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA	16,385
24th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
31st ,,	DELTA ..	NAKUNDA x	16,227
7th June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
14th ,,	DONGOLA	KHIVA *	9,097
21st ,,	NALDERA		15,996
28th ,,	DELTA ..	MOLDAVIA x ..	16,277
5th July	MACEDONIA		11,089
12th ,,	CHINA ..	MOREA *	10,911
19th ,,	DELTA ..		8,097
26th ,,	CALEDONIA ..	MOOLTAN	20,700

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India
X Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
21st March	DUMANA	8,600
4th April	MANELA	8,303
13th ,,	MATIANA	8,965
2nd May	DOMALA	8,441
23rd ,,	MASHOBRA ..	8,324
13th June	DURENDA * ..	7,241
27th ,,	MANDALA	8,246
11th July	DUMANA	8,600
25th ,,	MODASA	8,986

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

20th Mar.	MIRZAPORE* ..	6,715
24th ,,	BANGALA*	3,948
12th April	ALIPORE*	5,273
19th ,,	NAGPORE*	5,283
26th ,,	PERIM*	7,648
30th ,,	KIDDERPORE* ..	5,334
5th May	SICILIA§	6,813
26th ,,	SOUDAN§	6,696
7th July	SICILIA §	6,813
28th ,,	SOUDAN§	6,696

§ Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.
*Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
21st March	.. VARSOVA..	Busreh via K'chi.
21st ,,	.. COLABA ..	Calcutta via Colombo & Madras.
22nd ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via K'war.
24th ,,	.. VITA ..	Karachi via K'war.
26th ,,	.. BAMORA	Busreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports.
2nd April	.. KHANDALLA	East & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
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Telephone No. 1220.

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REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Bengal Maru	Z. Hiral	5396	5th Mar	19th Mar
Muroran Maru	Y. Watanabe	5374	19th ,,	31st ,,
Lima Maru	J. Etigawa	6989	26th ,,	9th April
Penang Maru	C. Goto	5214	3rd Apr.	17th ,,
* Taruba Maru	N. Wada	5845	8th ,,	22nd ,,
Genoa Maru	K. Egawa	6785	16th ,,	30th ,,

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For:—Class	1st	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
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Shanghai	540	320	240	160	125
Kobe	613	380	285	190	152

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Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Andes Maru	Y. Miyahara.	7772	12th Mar.	26th Mar.
Ryujin Maru	K. Ohbayashi	6152	16th Mar.	29th Mar.
Argun Maru	N. Ohno	2609	23rd ,,	6th April
Sumatra Maru	T. Yamaguchi	5760	27th ,,	10th April
Asama Maru	T. Nishimura	7347	14th Apr.	28th ,,

For particular apply to:—
T. OHARA,
Manager.
P. O. Box No. 385.
Phone No. 22150,
Ballard Road, Bombay.

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Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs 1,000 to Rs. 1,00 000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

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Mandvi.—Abdul Rehman Street.
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DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACOUNTS.—When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000. the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Bank, Deposit Account, subject three months' notice of withdrawal.

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R. LINDSAY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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A 19240

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A R10035

WANTED—An ASSISTANT EDITOR for a weekly industrial paper for Bombay. Experienced graduate preferred. Starting salary Rs. 150 to Rs. 200. Apply Box No. 154, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10056

BE MASTERS NOT SLAVES—Wanted 500 young men to join business, for full particulars apply to A. H. GREEN, Manager, Diesel Engineering and Equipment Co., KARACHI.
A R10060

WANTED—A qualified LADY DOCTOR, (knowledge of Hindustani essential, one with Gujerati knowledge preferred. Apply stating terms, BOMBAY PHARMACY, 240, TSEERAI MG. TAULAY STREET, RANGOON.
A 10041

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B R10062

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C 19215

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C R10049

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N R10063

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JA R10064

EDUCATIONAL

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—Students, who wish to join the vacation classes to be coached during the vacation months and made up with those who commenced in January should enrol immediately, Great Western Building, Apollo Street.
M R10052

IMPORTANT TO STUDENTS—Revision classes for the London Chamber of Commerce Examination of 1924 will commence at the Institute of Commerce from 17th March 1924. Backward Students of any class may join on a nominal fee. Apply personally to PRINCIPAL, MR. BHARUCHA, F.C.R.A., G.D.A., Kanta Building, Kalbadevi.

WANTED—Respectable gentlemen to enrol candidates for B.A., M.A., etc., various degree examinations (local) of an American CHARTERED UNIVERSITY. Pay or Commission. Address Box No. 132, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R10050

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M R10003

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PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
'Sunday Chronicle
Medows St., Fort, Bombay

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T 19106

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and

Messrs. BAKURHAI AMBALAL & CO.
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"CASTLE BRAND"
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FIRECLAY.
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS,
FLUE COVERS.

THE FINEST FIRECLAY products manufactured in India and guaranteed to give longer service than any other make. All the above are available for immediate delivery ex our Bombay Godown.

Enquiries and orders will receive our prompt attention

The Katni Cement and Industrial Co. Ltd.,
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Agents.
Laxmi Building,
Ballard Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 418.
TH

FREE SAMPLE.—Ask for Mukhbilas betelspice. Taste its quality with betel. Quite a new thing in the world. Price 3/8 rupee per dozen Rs. 3-12-0. Price small rupee per dozen Rs. 1-14-0. P. PYARE LAL SURAJA, Hulganj, CAWNPORE.
I R10002

AUCTION SALE of valuable made to order dining, drawing and bedrooms furniture, sweet toned cottage Piano, Chesterfield suits, China Cabinets, Sideboards glass and plated-ware, carpets, etc., on FRIDAY, the 21st instant at 10 a.m. (S.T.) at Saich Mansion, Dubash Estate, Nepean Sea Road, BYREN & Co., Auctioneers.
T R10044

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	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-0-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion ..	Rs. 3-8-0

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THE TOOLSIDAS TEJPAL MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE OF SECOND AND FINAL CALL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Board of Directors of the above Company have by a resolution passed at their meeting held on the 17th March, 1924, resolved that the second and final Call of Rs. 12/8/- be made and that notice to pay the same on or before the 5th April, 1924, be given to all shareholders liable to pay the same; pursuant to this resolution, we hereby call upon all shareholders of the above company whose names are on the register to-day to pay the amount of the second call due on their shares a Rs. 12/8/- per share, on or before the 5th April, 1924 to the undersigned at the registered office of the Company situated at Allahabad Bank Buildings, 3rd Floor, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay during office hours.

For The Toolsidas Tejpal Mills Ltd.
CHHOTALAL JAGJIWAN & CO.
Agents.

Allahabad Bank Buildings,
Third floor, Fort,
Bombay, 20th March 1924.
C19251

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED not later than the 29th March, 1924, from Medical Graduates for the post of Professor of Bacteriology, Grant Medical College, Bombay, on a salary of Rs. 200 per measem. The post is a half-time non-pensionable appointment and is tenable for one year in the first instance. It will be extended from year to year at the discretion of Government.

B. HIGHAM,
M.B.B.S. (Lond.), Major, I.M.S.,
Dean, Grant Medical College.
C19260

BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

Traffic Superintendent's Office,
Bhavnagar Para, D/11th March, 1924.
No. T. 38/V/23-24.

NOTICE.

ON and from 15th April next, the speed of the Mail trains between Wadhwan Jn. and Bhavnagar Terminus will be accelerated by not stopping them at Baldana Road, Kundli, Ujalvav and Sanosra; the local train now running between Chuda and Wadhwan Jn. will be cancelled and the other local train between Wadhwan and Botad will be altered —leaving Botad at 8 o'clock arriving at Wadhwan Jn. at 10-30—leaving Wadhwan Jn. at 12-20 and arriving at Botad Jn. at 14-55.

Other minor alterations have been made to suit the changes notified above and the details can be seen from notices exhibited at stations, from the sheet Time Tables and also Pocket Time Tables which will be reprinted.

S. R. IYER,
Traffic Superintendent,
Bhavnagar State Railway.
C19232

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE INDIAN COTTON OIL CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Motilal Mansions, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay at 3 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 26th March, 1924 to transact the following business.

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for fifteen months ending 30th September, 1923.
2. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire under clause 102 of Articles of Association but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the next year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board,
GOKULDAS K. PAREKH & CO.
Motilal Mansions Hummum St., Fort,
Bombay, 28th February, 1924.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Monday, the 24th March, 1924 to 31st March 1924 both days inclusive.
C19238

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at Navsari Buildings, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 8th April, 1924 at 3-15 p.m. (S. T.).

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 26th March 1924 to TUESDAY, the 8th April, 1924, (both days inclusive).

By order of the Board,
For and on behalf of The Standard Mills Co., Ltd.,
Tata Sons, Ltd., Agents,
By Their Constituted Attorney,
S. D. SAKLATVALA.
Bombay, 19th March, 1924. C19261

THE PEARL MILLS, LTD.,

NOTICE TO DEBENTURE HOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Debenture Holders of the Pearl Mills, Limited, that the Debentures for Rs. 15,00,000 bearing interest at 5½ per cent per annum are falling due on the 1st day of April, 1924. The amount of the said Debentures together with interest will be paid off at the Registered Office of the Company "CURRIMBHOY HOUSE", No. 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay, on or after the 1st day of April, 1924, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the production of the Debentures duly discharged.

Interest ceases on the Debentures from the 1st day of April, 1924.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM AND SONS LIMITED.
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
"Currimbhoy House",
12-14, Outram Road, Fort,
Bombay, 19th March, 1924.
C19242

THE JAMSETJEE NESSERWANJEE PETIT INSTITUTE.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Institute will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst. at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the Hall of the Institute, Hornby Road, to transact the following business:—

(1) To adopt the Committee's Report and audited Statement of Accounts for the year 1923.
(2) To appoint six Directors, in accordance with the returns of the voting Papers, for the current year.
(3) To elect two Auditors for 1924.

And to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting by the Chairman.

SOHAB B. DADYBURJOR,
Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, 12th March, 1924.
19216

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an Auction Sale held on 12th day of March, 1924, by Messrs. Bennett and Co., Auctioneers under instructions from Mr. Abdul Rehman Haji Salehmahomed in pursuance of the directions contained in the consent decree made in suit No. 1801 of 1920 on the 11th day of October 1920, our client was declared the highest bidder for and has agreed to purchase the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien charge, trust maintenance easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 76, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Mahomed Hussein Kambekar Street, in the City of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay registered in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under B Ward No. 2623 and Street Nos. 176-180 and Collector's new Survey No. 2997 and 3001 containing by admeasurement 193 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Mahomed Hussein Kambekar Street, on or towards the West by a Sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the house of Haji Arab Jusnh and on or towards the South by the house of Addia Dossa.

Dated this 19th day of March 1924.

UNWALLA, PEEROZSHAW & PAPA.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C19257

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3321 of 1923.

SAFIABAI, wife of Essofally Dawoodjoy ..... Plaintiff.

versus.

RUKHANBAI, wife of Fida Hussein Jafferji ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 20th day of November, 1923, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the premises at Dadar on Thursday the 10th day of April, 1924, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.)

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon situate at Dadar, on the Southern side of a public passage to Dadar Road, containing by admeasurement one thousand nine hundred and seven square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector's Old Nos. 142 and 724, New Nos. 3736 and 1668, Old Survey No. 323 and New Survey No. 1/1858 and Cadastral Survey No. 1413, Lower Parel Division and Municipality G Ward Nos. 3362 (1) (2) and (3) and Street Nos. 766, 766a and 766b and bounded as follows: That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Anandrao Jagannath, on or towards the West and North by the properties of Sunder Govindji and on or towards the South by a public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for the Defendant abovenamed at No. 14, K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 17th day of March, 1924.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
C19233

HIGH COURT BOMBAY.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 801 of 1924 (Short Cause.)

JEHANGIR C. GHADIALLY ... Plaintiff.

vs.

FREDERICK WIGHT ..... Defendant.

TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiff abovenamed has filed a suit against you whereon the following is a concise statement:—

"The plaintiff prays that the defendant be ordered and decreed to vacate forthwith the North Wing of the 2nd Floor of "Sunny House" and put the plaintiff in possession thereof and to pay Rs. 3,300 as arrears of rent upto the end of February, 1924, and compensation for use and occupation at the rate of Rs. 330 per month from 1st March, 1924, till delivery of possession and the plaintiff's costs of this suit and that the plaintiff may have such further or other relief as the nature of the case may require" and take notice that you are summoned to appear in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 1st day of April, 1924, at quarter past eleven o'clock (S.T.) in the forenoon.

FIAMROZ J. GHADIALLY,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
C19236

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of SHAMJI GORDHAN, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a Piece goods Merchant, a married man residing at 67-69, Holichakla, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

GOPALDAS SHAMJI, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a Piece goods Merchant, one of the executors named in the Will of the abovenamed deceased, residing at 67-69, Holichakla, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-ninth day of February, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the Fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd). R. B. PATEL.
For Registrar.

The 29th day of February, 1924.
Messrs. SOONDERDAS & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C19241

TENDERS.

ACWORTH LEPER ASYLUM MATUNGA.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the President, Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga, at the Municipal Offices, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (S.T.), on THURSDAY, the 27th March, 1924, for the supply of (a) Diets, (b) Clothing, and (c) Miscellaneous articles, to the Acworth Leper Asylum, at Matunga, for the period ending 31st March 1925.

2. Forms of contract specification etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Undersigned who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. The President reserves the right to accept quotations for any one or more of the tendered schedules, and does not undertake to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the President,
N. MAUGHAN M. Inst. C.E.,
Honorary Secretary.

Municipal Offices,
Drainage Department,
Bombay, 20th March, 1924.
C 19235

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4927.

SALE THIS DAY AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 120 EXHIBITION SCREENS.

On THURSDAY, the 20th March, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction by order of the owner in the compound of Royal Institute of Science, Esplanade Road Entrance,

About 120 Exhibition Screens.

Size about 10 x 7 mounted with Green Cotton Cloth.

The above are on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT CADELL ROAD, MAHIM, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from Messrs. Thakordas and Dara, Attorneys for the Transferees of Mortgage and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Mrs. Bachubai E. Jhirad, in exercise of the power of sale contained in the Indenture or Mortgage, dated 10th day of May, 1921, and made between the said Mrs. Bachubai E. Jhirad of the one part and S. R. Bottliwala and Co. of the other part, which mortgage is under Transfer of Mortgage, dated 6th day of January, 1923, transferred by the said S. R. Bottliwalla and Co. to Hargovandas Vanmalidas and Purshottam Nathubhai and also pursuant to the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Further Charge, dated 6th day of January, 1923, and made between Mrs. Bachubai E. Jhirad of the one part and Hargowandas Vanmalidas and another of the other part, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable property on SUNDAY, the 23rd March, 1924, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of perpetual Fazandari tenure together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the West of Mahim Bazar Road known as Cadell Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 90 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 37 and Cadastral Survey No. 656 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under G Ward No. 5171 and Street No. 4, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Mahim Bazar Road now known as Cadell Road, on or towards the West and South by the property of Rebikaba Reuben Benjamin and on or towards the North by the house of Jerbai Rustomji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Thakordas and Dara, Attorneys for the Transferees of Mortgage, at their Office at No. 40-42, Nanabhai Lane, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th March, 1924.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY OF THE DEESSAIN ALUMINIUM WORKS AT VIRLE PARLE FACTORY.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver in Suit No. 3671 of 1921 (Ramkuver vs. Deesain), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on MONDAY, the 24th instant at 5 p.m. sell by Public Auction, at the Virle Parle Factory.

Screw cutting lathe, pulleys, vices, Thada cutting lathes, die punchings, press and die punch lot of cast iron, cupboards, water cart tank, pavement stones, safe on stand rubber pump pairs of scales, gunny bags, circle cutting machine, stamp punching machine, galvanised tanks, motor car scales weights, etc.

The above is on view.

SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 6TH MARCH, 1924 AT 10-30 A.M. (S. T.)

Under instructions from H. H. Lakin, Esqr. Director, Messrs. W. H. Brady & Co. Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on the above date and time sell by Public Auction at Doongersi Road, Malabar Hill very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture by Wimbridge, Roberts and Devji Cunji rich glass, crockery and plateware, large sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large mirror back sideboard by Wimbridge, dumbwaiters and crockery stands, rich carpets, teapoys, writing tables, glass door, silver and book cases, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, fancy Cabinets, table ornaments, old China vases, brass ornaments, wall and table clocks, jardiniers, screws, purdas, phonographs, cottage piano, single and double bedsteads, mirror almirahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, electric lamps and fans, English enamelled bath tubs, hat stands, English ice box, large iron stove with hot water tank and chimney, hot water boiler, aluminium, utensils, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 20th March, 1924.

VORA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS
APOLLO ST, FORT,
PHONE NO. 24065, B.O. MBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF 500 DOZ. 4 OZ. AND 100 DOZ. 2 OZ. BOTTLES EAU-DE-COLOGNE.

Suit No. 622 of 1923.

Before Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kajiji.

Messrs. VORA AND CO., Auctioneers will on this day THURSDAY, the 20th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at the above address by order of the office concerned and on account and risk of Chapsey Dossa in pursuance to the Decree passed in the above suit the following:—

500 doz., 4 oz. and 100 doz., 2 oz. bottles Luce's Eau-de-Cologne.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GRAND WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

Messrs. VORA AND CO., Auctioneers will on THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 20th instant at 2-30 p.m. at their Rooms at above address sell by Public Auction the following household, dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, etc.

On account and risk of Sergeant Lilley of 5 Wallace Street, from sale dated 28-2-24, one foot sewing machine, one Chesterfield set in 3 Pcs.

On an account and risk of Jivraj Malookchand from sale of 28-2-24 one Miller's Safe inst. 30"-6-3-24 one very valuable pearl mala.

Suit No. 622 of 1923 before Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kajiji by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Chapsey Dossa.

500 doz. 4 oz., and 100 doz. 2 oz. Luce's Eau-de-Cologne.

VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th March, 1924.

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AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,

122, Apollo Street, Fort

Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE OF A BIG LOT OF TURKEY RED YARNS, GREY YARNS BLEACHING YARNS, LOOSE YARNS, BOBBINS AND ENGLISH YARNS OF ASSORTED NOS. (SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.)

By the order of the Insurance Co. concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction on TUESDAY the 25th March, 1924, at 3 P. m. (S. T.) on the premises of the Bombay Cotton Mfg. Mills at Kala Chawki, Chinchpoogly, the following:—

A big lot of Turkey Red Yarns, Grey Yarns, Bleaching Yarns, Loose Yarns, Bobbins and English Yarns of assorted Nos. (slightly damaged by fire and water.)

N. B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

Apollo Street.

NOTICE.

Auction sale of valuable property, situate at Girgaon, opposite the Portuguese Church advertised to take place THIS DAY (20-3-24) has been POSTPONED until further notice.

AUCTION SALE OF TENTS, RAWTEES, TENT SIDES, TARPOLINS, WOOLLEN COATS AND MOSQUITO CURTAINS.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., will on SUNDAY, the 23rd day of March, 1924 at 3 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction in Padamji Paper Mill's Compound near Lal Chimney, Lamington Road, Byculla under instructions of the parties concerned to close partnership account:—

One large lot of Tents Rawtees, Tent sides, Tarpolins woollen Coats Mosquito curtains etc, etc.

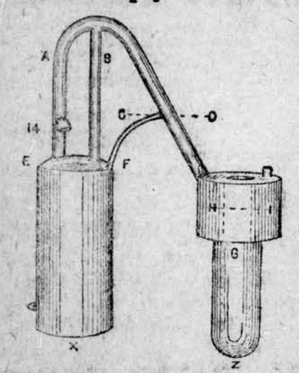
Terms 25 per cent deposit, delivery within three days.

J.S. MODY & CO
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th March, 1924.

ICE.

Pure Ice without Ether or Ammonia, made at home simply with Fire.



FIRST COST IS THE ONLY COST.

APPLY FOR FREE LIST TO
ALEX. BRAULT
(Established at Calcutta since 1886.)
7-1, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.
THE SOLE AGENT FOR THE EAST. ALSO FOR NUMEROUS NOVELTIES.
TITO-LANDI LAMPS
FLAMME BLEUE
PETROL AND KEROSINE STOVES
"ELECTRO AUTOMATE LAMPS"
"FROUDIERE SAFES" PARIS.
PREMIUM BONDS.
BOOKLET Posted free on Application.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT
Presents
Kohinoor Super Photo-play
GULBAKAVLI
Daily 5-15, 7, 8 45 & 10-30 p. m.
Saturday, Sunday, Friday Extra shows at 3-30 p. m.
Price as usual
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

AMUSEMENTS.

MAHATMA GANDHI KI JAI

MAJESTIC FILMS
are proud to present
THEIR GREAT TOPICAL FILM
THE MAHATMA AT JUHU
NO BLUFF ABOUT MIRACLES—BUT THE FIRST GENUINE PHOTOGRAPHS OF THAT LIVING FAITH OF SWARAJ AFTER HIS RELEASE WITH
POOJYA KASTOORBA GANDHI
AND
DEVIDAS GANDHI
ALSO
VIEWS OF MANDAVI KHADI EXHIBITION
AND
THE VOLUNTEERS' PARADE
SEE THE BOMBAY LEADERS ON THE SCREEN
Including Messrs. C. F. Andrews, Kothari and others
AND
RAZIA BEGUM
THE PICTURE OF PICTURES.
YOU CAN HAVE THE DARSHANA OF THE GREATEST TAPASWI OF THE PRESENT AGE—WHOSE LIFE HAS BEEN DEDICATED
TO HIS COUNTRY—TO GOD—TO TRUTH
MAHATMA GANDHI.
SEE HIM TO-DAY AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM.

Note the Change of Time

FROM TO-DAY ONWARDS!
TWO HOURS BIG SHOW!
Maharashtra Film Co's
NEW HISTORICAL JEWEL
in Eight Big Reels,—The
"Treasure of Kalyan"
"Treasure of Kalyan"
RUNNING DAILY AT THE POPULAR
CINEMA **NOVELTY** CINEMA
CAN BE GAUGED FROM THE
OVERWHELMING CROWDS
AT EVERY SHOW.
TO-DAY 5 SHOWS at 3, 5, 7, 9 and 11 p. m.
A THRILLING CHAPTER from
SHIVAJEE'S Early LIFE.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 10 p. m.
THE GREAT BRITISH SUPER-PRODUCTION.
"FLAMES OF PASSION"
featuring
"MAE MARSH"

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p. m.
JACKIE COOGAN
In his latest picture
"CIRCUS DAYS"

EMPRESS THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"PENROD"
Featuring Freckles Barry.

Under Public Patronage
Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali

Founded by
Late Mr. Keshavrao Bhonsle.
AKOLA:— SHRIRAM THEATRE.
Saturday 22nd March 1924 at 9 p.m. (S.T.)
SATTECHE GULAM.
Proprietors:—Pendharkar and Chapekar.

Grand Fancy Fete and Exhibition

IN AID OF
POOR PARSEE HOUSING FUND
at
PRINCESS VICTORIA MARY GYMKHANA, COOPERAGE.
To be formally opened by H.E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY. on 22nd March 1924.

ATTRACTIONS

A typical Chinese Town and Rose Garden, Illuminations on grand scale with artistically decorated Tower, Continuous Bands, Daily Theatrical Performances, Artistic Trade Exhibits, Refreshments and Bar, Mountain Slide and other unique side shows.

OPEN TO PUBLIC

From 22nd to 29th March 1924
From 5-0 p. m. to 12-0 midnight
Admission:—Season Coupons Rs. 6/-
Day Ticket Re. 1/-
Season Coupons can now be had from the office of the above

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 19.
California, Blaiki, Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Bengal Maru, Hiri, Kobe.
Grelhead, Holt, Hull
City of Genoa, Hopkins, Liverpool.
Hindoo, Raywell, Hull.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Bamora for Persian Gulf.
Steamer California for Liverpool.

S. S. California:—The W. and A. Graham Coy.'s steamer California, 10,135 tons, Captain J. Blaik, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and 147 passengers.

S. S. Bengal Maru:—The Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamer Bengal Maru, 3231 tons, Captain Z. Hiri, will sail to-day from harbour for Kobe with a general cargo.

S. S. Grelhead:—The W. and A. Graham Coy.'s steamer Grelhead 2,602 tons, Captain L. Holt, will sail to-day from harbour for Hull, with a general cargo.

S. S. City of Genoa:—The City Line steamer City of Genoa, 3,965 tons, Captain E. G. Hopkins, will sail to-day from harbour for Liverpool, etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Hindoo:—The Wilson Line steamer Hindoo, 5,167 tons, Captain E. Raywell, will sail to-day from harbour for Hull etc., with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

WEDNESDAY, 19th, MARCH 1924
ALEXANDRA DOCK.
2 Kaiser-I-Hind, 5982, London 29/3, M M and Co.
4 Urbino, 3224, Hull, NF, J F and Co.
5 Dongola, 4742, Aden, 22-3, M M and Co.
6 Taroba, 3657, Genoa 84, M M and Co.
8 Sommerdijk, 4030, Colombo, NF, E D S. and Co.
11 Elysia, 4662, Liverpool, 29-3, Graham and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.
1 Mirzapore, 4155, Kobe, NF, M M and Co.
15 Bamora, 1878, P Gulf, N F, M M and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.
K Sultania, 2758, N F, N F, H S Shushtary and Co.
P Ryujiu Maru, 3847, Kobe, N F, O S Kaisha

EXPORTS.

March 19.

S. S. Kaiser-I-Hind for London:—12 cases Bristles, J A Beebie and Co, 40 cwts cordumomseed, E Virji and Co, 60 cwts condiment, M Punjaji and Sons, 5 bales Sheep Skin, M Ladak, 5 bales cowhides, M Ladak, 12 bales cowhides, C Rahimtulla, 20 cwts cardamoms, G Suchideni, 25 cwts Goat skin, E A Rahman, 15 cwts Samoodarin, Jeena and Co, 18 cwts Fishmaws, B P Balikaka, 11 bales woollen carpet, Cox's Shipping Agency, 8 bdls woollen carpet Cox's Shipping Agency, 13 bdls Fox skin, Cox's Shipping Agency.

S. S. Grelhead for Antwerp:—50 bales Hemp, T M Magji and Co, 56 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Ghent:—56 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Dumana for Hull:—2400 cwts Rapeseed, Strauss and Co, 1400 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

For Hamburg:—330 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

S. S. Frangstan for Genoa:—1500 cwts Castorseed, Ralli Bros, 8800 cwts Linseed, Ralli Bros, 2000 cwts Rapeseed, Ralli Bros, 279 bales cotton, M Amarsy, 220 bales cotton, B Meyer and Co, 488 bales cotton, Ralli Bros, 100 tons old scrap iron steel, G N Kasam.

For Barcelona:—150 bales cotton, Volkart Bros, 700 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

S. S. Richenfels for Rotterdam:—55 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Ghent:—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Hamburg:—1500 cwts myrabollam F F Campbell and Co, 2200 cwts Groundnut oil cake, Alliance T Co,

S. S. Taroba for Genoa:—300 tons old iron scrap, R Bossi and Co, 50 tons old iron scrap, J Shroff and Sons.

S. S. Manila for Antwerp:—2100 cwts Linseed oil cake, N V Valmohmad, 404 cwts Crushed Bones Hollinghurst and Co, 50 bales Hemp, D B Khan and Co.

For Ghent:—55 bales cotton, B Meyer and Co.

S. S. Gerania for Trieste:—110 bales cotton, K M Nathoo.

S. S. City of Genoa for Dunkirk:—110 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

S. S. Elysia for Marseilles:—210 cwts Gum, E Virji and Co, 188 cwts Dry cassing, Ad Meyer and Co, 2000 cwts castorseed, Volkart Bros, 50 cwts cumminseed, Volkart Bros, 1200 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros, 2000 cwts Linseed, Volkart Bros.

For Glasgow:—15 bales cotton rags, Gujrat Hosiery Factory.

For Liverpool:—18 bales wool, Nurmohmad and Sons, 1465 bales cotton, Ralli Bros, 67 bales hemp, G Mawji and Co, 47 bales wool, D Kundanmal.

For New York:—100 bales clear cotton waste, Birla Bros.

For Piladelphia:—110 cask goat skin, E N Stein.

S. S. Commissair Liceezs for Haiphong:—330 bales cotton, Patel Cotton Co, 4090 bales cotton, Ralli Bros, 1000 bales cotton, Volkart Bros, 500 bales cotton, K Deochand and Co.

S. S. Crostafels for Antwerp:—75 bales Hemp, D M Doongaji, 330 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

For Hamburg:—50 bales hemp, T Dawoodbhoy, 14 cwts Bees wax, G B Sevji, 165 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ld, 13 cwts cardmoms, M Gurmdina.

For Rotterdam:—2000 cwts Gingilleyseed, Strauss and Co.

For Bremen:—220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S. S. Feramoor for Hull:—2062 cwts myrabolam, P Mathradas and Co.

S. S. Reyjun Maru for Kobe:—16 bales cotton, Alli Bros, 1000 bales cotton, G Dossa.

S. S. Andes Maru for Hongkong:—559 cwts Gum, E S Abdulkhan, 156 cwts Finelseed, E S Abdulkhan.

For Moji:—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Soudan for Hongkong:—395 cwts Gum, M H Dehdashti.

S. S. Mirzapore for Shanghai:—441 bales cotton, C Bomanaji, 150 bales cotton, S V Lanke.

S. S. Bangala for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, C Bomanaji, 8 bales cotton, Ralli Bros, 1000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

March 19.

S. S. Gerania from Trieste, Agents Lloyd Triestino S N Co:—32 cases cotton goods, 105 cases com. soap, 28 cases soap, 40 cases Jez, 15 cases enamelledware, 24 cases lamps, 27 cases Elect. lamps, 11 cases Nut Button, 525 cases Hurri. Lantern, 296 bdls Hurr. Lantern, 31 bales News Printing paper, 91 bales Paper, 271 kges Paper, 13 bales Printing paper, 35459 D/bgs Sugar, 1750 Bgs sugar, 513 cask Brown sugar of lead, 700 drum carbide of calcium.

S. S. Versova from Busrah, Agents British I S N Co:—3 bdls Turkish Liras, 814 bdls skin dates, 104 bdls scrap brass, 8 bdls Gold coins, 2 Pkgs gold coins, 100 bdls wet dates, 657 bkts or bdls wet dates.

S. S. Gharinda from Chittagong, Agents British India S N Co:—246 bales cotton, 41 brls soft soap, 12240 No. Bricks more or less, 107 jottas Coir yarn, 36 gottas coir rope, 52 coils coir rope, 160 cases Tea, 1990 bgs coctanut, 320 moist. cocoanut, 329 bgs dry cocoanut, 295 bgs Turmaric, 65 kgs soap nop, 3554 bgs Copra, 40 bgs boda copra, 87 bgs Pepper, 427 bdls Tamarind.

RESTORATION OF BERAR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read the letter of Mr. Abyankar that appeared in the Saturday edition of the "Bombay Chronicle" dated 1st March 1924 over the question of Retrocession of Berar and have given my earnest thought to it. The letter raises a very important issue if Mr. Abyankar's assumption, that the people of Berar are opposed to such retrocession is correct.

Will the people of Berar say "We don't want to be ruled by an Indian in spite of the promise of Swarajya, because he is autocratic, and we prefer much to be ruled by a foreign system of Government, because it is benign and enlightened?" If so, it cuts the ground from under the feet of the Congress and it only proves too well that India is not fit for Swarajya.

It has been dinned in our ears times out of number by all the Congress leaders that we are fit for immediate Swarajya; and what is the test? I will add Berar will supply the most crucial test.

It is a most elementary political feeling in the people that they should choose to be ruled by one from among themselves however autocratic or despotic he may be to a foreigner however enlightened and benign he may be. To illustrate my point look to that tiny nation Albania. Two-thirds of them are Mohammedans and one-third Christians. But their national solidarity is such that they would choose to be ruled by none but themselves. Ask Turkey "whom would you choose to be ruled if a choice were given, say between Abdul Hameed and King George." Undoubtedly the answer will be in favour of the former. If, for instance, Afghanistan were to be asked "why don't you step in the parlour of the British Imperial system the advantages accruing of a settled and progressive form of Government under this system being infinitely great and beneficial?" There can be only one answer from the Afghans: and that "we prefer to be ruled by our own Ameer however despotic or autocratic he may be, he is of our kith and kin, if he misrules us he does so at his peril and to his cost." Ireland has given that answer. Egypt has given it and latterly even the Arabs. Let alone the Persians. The Nawab of Oudh had no difficulty in choosing his alliance with the Marathas when they were faced by Mohamed Shah Abdali at the field of Panipat (vide "Hindus under Muslim Rule" by Dr. Mahmood). The President of the Indian National Congress gave that answer in the last Sessions while speaking more or less as a mouth-piece of his community that he would prefer to be ruled by his Hindu countrymen rather than submit to the present British Government. He further said that he would be the first to sling his rifle if the country was faced by a foreign invasion from across the border.

Then what is it that makes Mr. Abyankar assume that the people of Berar are opposed to the transfer? They alone can answer it. It is hoped that they will rise to the full height of their patriotism. I appeal to them in the name of the sacred feeling that they can give but one answer and that "they will have Swarajya under Nizam." They are earnestly requested to consider what effect their answer in the negative will have on the rest of India and particularly Mohammedan India. The President of the last sessions of the Congress dilated not without reason on the reunion of Bengal as to how it opened the eyes of the Mohammedans in making them realize that they were backing a wrong horse in the person of the British Government and it remains to be seen whether they have backed a right one in the question of Berar. If they find that they have backed a wrong one this time too, they can only say to the Swarajists "Roll up that map of India. There is no earthly use for it for another century. There is divine dispensation in British connection."

Mr. Abyankar is, however, right in saying that this question is one of equity and justice and could be solved without reference to the wishes of the people. There is one instance in point within the memory of recent years. The reunion of Bengal took place without reference to the wishes of the people concerned. It was known that Eastern Bengal was opposed to such reunion. They had staked their all in justifying their existence as a separate province. It accrued very much to their material welfare. But still the reunion was brought about in spite of their wishes to the contrary and no such thing as a referendum or self-determination was suggested at the time. The people made the necessary sacrifice and acquiesced and why should not the Beraris do the same.

The "Liberal" argument that the Nizam should give Swarajya first to Hyderabad and then only Berar will think over the question of rendition sounds very much like the case of a person who would not cross the stream because he was waiting for the water to flow off and the stream spend itself. In conclusion I can only say to Berar "Beware of our friend 'the Liberal.' Don't listen to his siren song. He will sell away his birthright, "for a mess of pottage."—Yours, etc.,

SHAIKH NABIULLAH.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—What a joy to us Beraris to think of getting the boon of provincial autonomy and full responsible government ahead of all the other parts of India and what a joy to receive this magnanimous grant from the hands of our old master and lord. Since the publication of that historical and unchallengeable letter of H. E. H. the Nizam and the convening of some meetings in its support, a campaign of vilification and abuse has been started in the whole of the Maharastra Press, what to say of Berar. As early as 1920, the question of the restoration of Berar was raised at the Amraoti District Conference held at Daryapure, where many prominent Hindus had expressed their willingness to go under the Nizam if he granted a constitutional form of government to the province of Berar. The C. P. and Berar United Conference of 1921 and the Liberal Conference of 1923, both held at Akola had also expressed their views over this question. So the Muslims cannot now be charged of taking the initiative in this behalf, and they have done nothing more than simply repeating almost the same opinion.

The opposition ignoring the true spirit of this letter and the generous promise so graciously offered is indulging in a mean propaganda, disseminating the so-called demerits of the present administration of the Nizam. The local weekly "Prajapaksh" has now manufactured an excellent piece of news in the shape of a correspondence from Hyderabad to the effect that the supporters of restoration and even the editorial staff of "Bombay Chronicle" are suspected to be "paid agents" of the Nizam's Government and that money is pouring in torrents from Hyderabad to win over their services—also an allegation that a famous Muslim non-cooperating pleader from Berar stayed there for four months especially to study this question. I challenge the correctness of these statements and even the existence of the alleged letter. It would be better for "Prajapaksh" to publish the name of that correspondent. The paper is spreading this insinuation with the sole object of spoiling the ground, which is most favourable, by imputing bad motives and attributing corrupt practices to persons no less sincere patriotic and honest than any other living being in this province.

The Muslims assert that there is no going back under the Nizam's despotic rule but under Swarajya—Government of the people by the people. But the Hindu lovers of liberty are shedding tears over the bad luck of the peoples of Hyderabad and unless they also enjoy the same status which is being offered to them (Beraris) they are not ready to accept it. Will this sham sympathy produce any good? Brethren first get yourself freed from the present bondage and then you will be able to fight successfully for others.

The other day when I heard something about the recent Yeotmal meeting which should be supposed more than important because of the presence of Sir Moropant Joshi and other local officials, I was simply amazed. Here a new factor comes in and I ask plainly what is the policy of the Government with regard to this question. Will they simply watch and remain neutral till the final disposal and that is the best course to be adopted or will they intervene? And if they have not yet decided either way why did their officers attend the Yeotmal meeting and why did the Deputy Commissioners of Buldana and Yeotmal touch this question in their Durbar speech. Will Sir Frank Sly be pleased to throw some light over this serious affair?

In the meeting referred to above it is said that a personage of some importance was frightening the audience by saying that if they would go under the Nizam they should be prepared for "Khatna" (circumcision) and that by a mere Firman their mothers and sisters who are fighting for franchise would all be forced to observe purda. Are there no Hindus in Hyderabad Dominion and are they required to perform "Khatna"? Are Hindu ladies forced to sit in purda? The question of restoration rests with the Government and till they take any decisive step our work should only be to inform the public about the latter and explain to them the just claim of H. E. H. the Nizam and his promise of Swarajya.—Yours, etc.,

ABDUSSATTAR KHAN.

Akola.

BARODA PRAJAMANDAL.

(Associated Press.)

BARODA, March 18.

Secretaries, Baroda Prajamandal state:

The 4th session of the Baroda State Prajamandal Conference will be held at Patan on the 23rd, 24th and 25th instant under the presidentship of Mr. Matubhai H. Kantawalla, M.A. The conference meets under very favourable circumstances and promises to be an elaborate success. Vigorous preparations are being made for making it a unique session. The delegates fee is fixed at rupees three only including the food bill for 4 days. Delegates and visitors are to be camped at Lala Tut's Wadi, a spacious and comfortable building at a minute's distance from the State. The local theatre has been selected as the site for the conference. Much enthusiasm has been prevailing amongst the Baroda subjects and delegates and visitors from all provinces are expected in a good number.

There are two trains for Patan, one direct from Ahmedabad at 7 a.m. reaching Patan at 12-40 p.m. and the other starting at 2 p.m. reaching Patan at 6 p.m. the latter having a change at Mehasana.

Untouchable brethren are also cordially invited.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the 11th week of the current year the total mortality 829 was 82 less than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 34.77. These figures compare favourably with those for the 11th week of 1923, when the mortality was 977 and death-rate 41.63, and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1919-1923 when the average mortality was 1,001 and death-rate 47.59.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 2 and that from diseases of the Respiratory System 349 as against 5 and 329 respectively in the preceding week Out of the total deaths, 163 were among infants under one year of age; 23 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City.

Cholera was absent during the week.

Small-pox caused 166 attacks (including 1 imported case) and 48 deaths.

Plague acused 51 attack (including one imported case) and 38 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 397 and compare favourably with that for the 11th week of 1923 when the figure was 370 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1919-1923) viz:—334.

INDIA'S GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

The following memorandum is issued by the Controller of Currency, dated Calcutta March 12:—

The balance of the Gold Standard Reserve on the 29th February 1924 in England amounted to £40,421,082 and was held in the following form:—

1. Gold in India. Nil.
2. Cash at the Bank of England £1,882.
3. British Government Securities (value as on 30th September last) £9,762,648.
4. British Government Securities since purchased £30,717,152.

Total £40,421,082.

THE PASSING SHOW IN THE COTTON MARKET

At the end of last week old crop contracts were substantially lower, while new crop deliveries were practically unchanged. The decline recorded is largely due to a belated appreciation of the bearishness of the figures issued by the Department of Commerce writes Mr. Theo H. Price in "Commerce and Finance" of February 13.

Acting on my own advice, I have been looking further into the situation during the past week. Those who pin their faith in highest prices on the strength of the statistical position stress the export demand for cotton as the cornerstone of their calculations. Exports for the season thus far are about 17 per cent in excess of last year's movement. Total exports last season were 9,814,000 bales. If this year's shipments should be 17 per cent larger they would reach 5,666,480 bales.

The question is, can the United States send that much cotton abroad and still have enough left to keep the American mills going? For answer, I submit the following calculation. It deals with American cotton only (not including linters):

	Bales.	
Stocks in U. S. consuming establishments Dec. 31, 1923 ...	1,560,000	
Stocks in U. S. public warehouses Dec. 31, 1923 ...	3,480,000	
	5,040,000	
To come into sight after Dec. 31, 1923 ...	2,400,000	
Total supply in U. S. Dec. 31, 1923 consumption of American cotton in U. S. from Dec. 31, 1923 to July 31, 1924—7 mos. at 475,000 bales per mo.	7,440,000	
	3,325,000	
	4,115,000	
Required for carry over in U. S. July 31, 1924	1,500 000	
Left for export after Dec. 31, 1923 ...	2,615,000	
Add exports to Dec. 31, 1923 ...	3,200,000	
Season's total available for export	5,815,000	

Exports, season 1922-3 ...	4,844,000
Exports, season 1921-2 ...	6,122,000
Exports, season 1920-1 ...	5,645,000
Exports, season 1919-20 ...	6,363,000
Exports, season 1918-19 ...	9,498,000
Average since the war ...	5,694,000

It will, I think, be admitted that these figures justify the deduction I made from the statement of the Department of Commerce. It indicated that the world's carry-over of American cotton July 31, 1923, would be 1,955,000 bales, and in so far as the American position is concerned its strength or weakness would seem to depend entirely upon the export demand. If Europe and Japan take more than 5,800,000 bales out of this year's crop the American mills will have to go over with very small stocks, but most of them are preparing for that contingency and as long as the summer positions are four cents above new crop it is not to be expected that they will buy in anticipation of their minimum requirements.

But when the position is so nicely balanced that a few bales mean the difference between famine and sufficiency speculators are not attracted to it. For this reason the trade demand is likely to be the controlling factor for the balance of the season unless there shall be some disaster to the new crop, concerning which it is as yet too early to speak.

It is therefore worth nothing that at the lower prices reached last week there was much "price fixing" for spinners' account and the potential demand thus created is likely to steady the market and may bring about a substantial reaction. But as long as there is a difference of as much as four cents a pound between old and new crop cotton there is no logical reason for holding and this premium, which someone must ultimately lose, will continue to operate as a depressing factor.

Should it disappear either as a result of an advance in the value of the next crop or a complete liquidation of this year's holdings the market would be on a healthy and a normal basis that would probably attract considerable buying.

Pending such a readjustment the whole trade—dealers, spinners and dry goods merchants—will probably persist in a hand-to-mouth policy that will restrict distribution and consumption.

RUBBER.

London, Mar. 18.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Apr./May 11 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe Mar. 11 3/4

Tone:—Irregular Very sensitive, Less Selling pressure closed Steadier

COCOGEM

IS COCOGEM HAND MADE.

No! Absolutely No! Most certainly Not!

We guarantee COCOGEM is untouched by hand.

But why our violence?

Did you ever see bazar ghee made by hand?

Given a ghee-walla's cooly, a few filthy earthen-ware pots, a tub of mutton suet or smelly beef fat, a little ghee and the operations begin. Insects buzz in, road dust settles, and the arm up to the elbow stirs the mixture and behold hand-made bazaar ghee. Contamination is a mild word.

Protect yourself from contamination by buying guaranteed COCOGEM in hermetically sealed tins.

COCOGEM Crusade Crushes Contamination.

Sole Distributors for Bombay (excluding Sindh)

NOWROJI HORMASJI & CO.

227, Frere Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 18.

D. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 19/32
Bank's selling D. D. 5/8
LONDON—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/4 21/32
Bank's selling D. D. 1/4 11/16
Bank's buying 3 M s't D. A. 1/4 29/32
Bank's buying T. T. 1/4 23/32
Bank's buying D. D. 1/4 3/4
PARIS—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 565
Bank's buying 3 M s't D. A. Frcs. 615
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 605
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 144
Bank's buying 60 D s't D. P. Rs. 137
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 171
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 238
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 169 1/2
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 338
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. 4.29—1/2
London Paris Frcs. 81. 66
London Switzerland Frcs. 24.90
London—Brussels Frcs. 102.00
London—Rome Liras 102.00
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

Telegraph Transfers ..	1/4 23/32 Steady
Bar Gold ..	£ 4-16-4 Steady.
Bar Silver Spot. ..	33 1/2 Quiet

London, Mar 14.

Rents 3 per cent. Ex-dividened ..	55 1/2
Berlin Cheques on London ..	..
Bar Silver Spot	33 1/2
„ „ 2 months hence	33 5/16
Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet, Little Indian buying—Steady.	
Disount, Bank of England Rate 1923	4 5th July
Interest day to day loans ..	2 1/4
Interest 7 days Market loans	2 1/8

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

New York, Mar. 18.

Demand Bills	4,29 25

London, Mar. 18.

Exchange on London in Paris ..	84.75
„ „ „ Germany 18,100,000,000 000	
„ „ „ „ Italy ..	102.25
Stockholm	16.28
Christiania	32.63
Amsterdam	11.63
Switzerland	24.85
Belgium	106.50 Yesterday
Athens	260.50

DISCOUNTS.

London, Mar. 18.

DISCOUNTS Bank Bills 3 m/st ..	3 1/8
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st ..	3 7/16
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st ..	4 1/8
„ „ „ 6 „	4 3/8
Rentes 5 per cent	22 1/

WAR LOANS, ETC.

London, Mar. 18.

Funding Loan 4 % 1960/90 .. £	87 1/2+1/8
Victory Bonds 4 %	92 unchged
War Loan 5% 1929/47 ..	101 1/8—1/6
Consols 2 1/2 %	55 1/4+1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 % ..	45 unchged
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (sterling Loan) ..	63 1/2—1/2
Govt. Securities 3 % ..	54 5/8+5/8

London, Mar. 18.

Conversion Loan	£ 57 3/16
5 1/2per cent. Indian Loan ..	100—
7 per cent Indian	£ 110 1/2

BULLION.

Bombay, March 19.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 16-8-3
Sovereigns forward Rs. 16-8-6
Bar gold ready Rs. 26-5-9
Bar gold forward Rs. 26-6-0
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 26-7-0
Bar silver ready Rs. 82-2-0
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 82-3-0
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 82-12-0

London, March 18.

Bar gold ready s. 96-4
Silver ready d. 35-8
Silver forward d. 35-5
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet and steady. India bought.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, March 19.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 67
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 84
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 93 4
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 97
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 98
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 103
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 103/14
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 101/2
3 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 102/12
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 103/12
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 107/14
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 77
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 101/4
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 76/8
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101/4
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 76/8

SHARES.

Bombay, March 19.

Market closed steady.
The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1382/8, India 77, Central 25/12 xd, Eastern Bank 79.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah Advance 405, By Cotton 550, By Dyeing 750, Century 343/12, Cent India 462/8, Colaba Land 173/12, Coorla 137/8 xd, Crescent 225, David 500, Edw Sassoon 205, Fazulbhoy 790, Finlay 540, Globe 61/4, Gokak 101/4, Kastoor chand 172/8, Kohinoor 1100, M Petit 2900, Elever Sassoon 145, Morarji 3100, New Great 380, New City 290, Pahani 320, Pearls 512/8, Phoenix 420, Shapurji 377/8, Simplex 288/12, Swadeshi 473/12, Tata Mill 250 and Vishnu Cotton 1925.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 205, B Burma 287/8, B Burma N I 57/8, Bt Burma Pet 5/13, B Tramway 88/12, Bombay Steam 88/12, Bundi Cement 8/4, Katni ord 70, Katni defd 175, New India 12/8, Shivrajpur 25xd, Tata Iron ord 26/4, Tata Iron defd 96/4, Tata Hydro 695 and Scindia Steam 6/10.

London, Mar. 8

Chartered Bank	£ 20
Hongkong	£ 129
National	£ 48
Eastern	£ 5 5/8
P. & O. Banking Corp ..	lb 12 1/2

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

March 19.

To-day Reuter reported 9 points lower to 3 points up in old crops and 2 to 3 points higher in new crops in New York futures. The market opened easier but closed steady on local short covering. Liverpool has been reported 23 to 35 points down. The market declined on some straddle selling.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. cable under date 18th instant as under:—

"Weather outlook is so far as better."

Although the statistical position remains strong, the markets seem to be ruled at present mainly by sentiment which is somewhat of a bearish nature, and although we look for higher prices in the long run, it appears quite possible that we may see a further break in values in the near future.

A small change was reported in New York futures and the Marwari Bazar opened almost unchanged at Rs. 573½ for F G Broach April/May. At the opening of the session Commission Houses were buyers and the market advanced to Rs. 575½. At about this level a well-known Indore operator bought raising the values to Rs. 578. Selling by jobbers caused a setback and the market gave way to Rs. 575½, but again improved to Rs. 579 on buying by Bulls and the Indore operator, and closed at Rs. 578½ at 4 p.m. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 579 and going up by half a rupee closed at Rs. 577 on selling jobbers.

Fine Oomra March opened at Rs. 558 and gradually advanced to Rs. 563 on Commission Houses buying and closed steady at Rs. 563. Whilst Oomra May opened at Rs. 558 and steadily improved to Rs. 564½ on buying by some Commission Houses, and closed at Rs. 564. F G Bengal March and May were nominally quoted Rs. 519 and Rs. 520 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday and the demand was good.

To-day's tenders are as follows:—
F G Bengal Sind Punjab 1,000 bales.
F G Bengal Rajputana 400 bales.
F G Bengal United Provinces 100 bales.
Total 1,500 bales.
Total tenders up-to-date are as under:—
F G Bengal 4,300 bales.
Fine Oomra Berar 900 bales.
Fine Oomra Central Provinces No. 1 1,000 bales.
Fine Oomra Central Provinces No. 2 1,900 bales.
Total 8,100 bales.

COTTON BAZAR—CLOSING QUOTATIONS

6—30 P. M,

Bombay, Mar. 19.

Fully Good Broach	April/May ..	577
Fully Good Bengal	March ..	518
Fully Good Bengal	May ..	520
Fine Oomra ..	March ..	564
Fine Oomra ..	May ..	561 1/2

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 19

Description, Super-Fine,	Fine	F. Good	Good
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	550	540	525
M. G. Oomra No. 3	587	577	562
M. G Central Provinces No. 1	617	607	592
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2	602	592	577
M. G. Broach	610	600	590	580
M. G. Mathia	575	565	545
M. G. Khandesh	582	572	552

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Mar. 19.

Fully Good Broach April/May ..	519
„ „ Bengal March	519
„ „ „ May	520
Fine Oomra March	563
„ „ May	563
Good Southerns May/June.	500

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

March 19.

New York Market 18th March 1924.

Previous Close,	Delivery	Opening Prices,	Last known prices in Liverpool	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
29.09	May	28.80—29	28.85—24	29.00—09	
28.49	Jul		28.25—17	28.43+01	
25.78	Oct			25.80+02	
25. 37	Dec			25.40+03	

Telegraphic market advices: May highest 29.09, lowest 28.62, range 47 points. Steady market, local shorts covering.

Liverpool Market 18th March 1924.

Previous Close,	Delivery	Opening Prices	Prices at 11 a. m.	Closing Prices.	Since Previous close
17.51	Mar			17.16—35	
17.42	May	17.20—22	17.23—19	17.07—35	
16.99	Jul	16.80—19	16. 82—17	16. 67—32	
15.19	Oct			14.96—23	
14 67	Jan	14.50—17		14.47—20	
	Egyptian				
20.70	ay			20.33—37	
19 15	Nov			18. 80—35	

Telegraphic market advices: (1) New York sales futures on Monday last estimated at 275,000. (2) Weather is unfavourable in the South. Quiet steady market. Spot sales 10,000.

(3) Our travelling man wires from Austin (Texas): Drizzling, ground soggy. Planting delayed owing to cold weather.

(4) American cross rate 428 1/2. May highest 17.25, lowest 16.98 range 27 points.

(5) Market declined on disappointing New York, some straddle selling: some calling. Giles estimate 5 per cent increase acreage, season 14 days late, cold and wet. *Greenville* cables: 'A group of Mills curtailing one day, others working full time. Spot scarce and hard to buy.'

Liverpool, Mar. 18.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	1,0000
„ „ Sales on Spec & for Exp-	100
„ „ Sales of East Indian ..	750

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES—

Mid. American Spot Good Demand		17.59
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels		21.40
New York 11 a. m. ..	May ..	28.86
(As known in Liverpool	Jul ..	28.23
at closing time.) ..	Oct. ..	25.58
New Orleans 10 a. m.	May ..	28.92
..	July ..	28.05

Liverpool, Mar. 17.
To-day's prices

	Mar. ..	17.16—35
Cotton Del. M.U.G.O.O.	May ..	17.07—35
Liverpool.	July ..	16.67—32
	Oct. ..	14.96—23

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar, 18. To-day's price.

Months	
Mar.	17.16—35
April.	17.09—35
May.	17.07—35
June.	16.97—34
July.	16.67—32
Aug.	16.11—31
Sept.	15.47—24
Oct.	14.96—23
Nov.	14.62—22
December	14.35—24
January.	14.47—20
Feb	14.40—20
March	14.33—20

Tone—Steady.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Liverpool, Mar, 18

Months	To-days price.
Mar.	17.32—19
April.	—
May.	17.25—17
June.	—
July.	16.83—16
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	15.03—16
Nov.	—
December	—
January.	14.51—16
Feb.	—
Mar.	14.34—19
Egyptians—May	20.45
July	20.40
Nov.—1895	

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Mar. 18

Months.	To-day's price
March	20.41—38
April	20.38—37
May	20.33—37
June	20.34—36
July	20.32—35
August	20.15—35
September	19.76—35
October	19.19—35
November	18.80—35
December	18.78—30
January	18.75—35

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS—COTTON.

Liverpool. Mar. 18.

M. G. Bengal Good	11.80
„ „ Fully Good	12.20
„ „ Fine	12.60
No. 1 Oomrs. Good	12.50
„ „ „ Fully Good ..	13.00
„ „ „ Fine	13.50
M. G. Broach, Good	14.20
„ „ Fully Good	14.60
„ „ Fine	15.60
M. G. Scinda, Good	11.70
„ „ Fully Good	12.10
„ „ Fine	12.60

AMERICAN MARKET.

New York, Mar. 18.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports..	10,000
„ Expoets to Great Britain ..	—
„ Exports to Continent ..	—
Futures at New York	
„ „ „ May	29.00—09
„ „ „ July	28.43+03
„ „ „ October	25.80+02
„ „ „ Dec.	25.40
Spot Cotton at New York	29.-0—
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	29.25+13
Futures „ „ May	20.14—04
„ „ „ July	28.25—04
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	16
Demand Bill Silver foreign mined	63 7/8

AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Mar. 18.
To-day's Prices.

	May ..	29.00—09
Futures at New York.	July ..	28.43+03
	Oct. ..	25.80+02
	Dec. ..	25.40—

WHEAT

London Mar, 18

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. F/M Sellers	44
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs. F/M Paid and Sellers	42/6
AUSTRALIAN F/M Sellers ..	46/6
KARACHI BARLEY M/J sellers	30/3
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. M/J Sellers	45/

Wheat, Cargo. Rozario Santa Fe' 64lbs. 44/9 March shipment to London. Paid.

Tone of wheat—firm with fair inquiry from France.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Mar. 19. (6-30 p.m.)

The following are to-dey's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	40 0 0	6 11 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	39 0 0	6 9 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	41 0 0	6 13 0
Rapeseed, Brown Katni	10 0 0	10 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 4 0	10 12 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 4 0	11 12 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	12 4 0	12 8 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	12 0 0	12 12 0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	76 0 0	15 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	72 0 0	14 12 0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 ..	69 0 0	14 0 0
Teelseed, Black	65 0 0	13 4 0
Poppyseed, White ..	12 8 0	13 4 0
Groundnuts	64 0 0	13 12 0
Mowraseed	10 0 0	10 4 0
Barley	40 0 0	..
Castorseed	72 0 0	14 12 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery .. .. Forward.	41 0 0 Rs. a. p.	5 13 0
Wheat, April/May ..	6 12 9	
Whest, A/S ..	7 3 6	
Linseed, A/M ..	12 9 9	
Linseed Sept. ..	13 0 9	
Groundnuts M/A ..	63 8 0	
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 M/A	15 8 0	
Gujarat Castor Seed Vishak	72 10 0	

METALS.

London, Mar. 18.

English best Selected Copper ..	£ 68 1/4
Standard Copper G.M.B. ..	„ 65 3/8
Copper Bragiers	„ 87
Yellow Metal	„ 8 1/4
Hard Spelter	29 1/2 Nominal
Corrugated Sheets	18—
TIN BLOCK	£ 263 3/4

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Cooper.

BRASS.

Bombay, March 18.

Brass English per md 3/4 Rs. 65/8	
Brass English per md 1 Rs. 66/8	
Brass English per md 1¼ Rs. 67	
Brass English per md 1½ Rs. 67	
Brass English per md 1 3/4 Rs. 67	
Brass English per md 2 Rs. 67	

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

MARKET RATES.

Bombay, March 19

Bank Telegraphic 1/4 21/32	
Bank Demand 1/4 21/32	
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s 1/4 15/16	
Fcs Demand 560	
American Dollars 338	
Hongkong Dollars 171	
Shanghai 238	
Japan 144	
Singapore 169½	
Market steady.	

COPPER.

	Bombay Mar. 19. per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, English	3/4	76 8 0
Copper	1/	80 0 0
Copper	1 1/4	80 0 0
Copper, American	1 1/2	77 0 0
Copper	1 3/4	77 0 0
Copper	2/	77 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		81 0 0
Panchteke Joint		89 0 0
Copper, English Bars		81 0 0
Brass Bars		80 0 0
Pat Klai		81 0 0
Lead, Country		18 0 0
German Brass, Metal 3/4 64 8—		85 8 0
1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		86 8 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		77 0 0
American Copper 1, 1 1/4		76 8 0 80 0 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATION, RATES.

Bombay, Mar 10.

	per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand .. ..No.	14 1/2	0 15 6
Kilachand .. ..No.	20 1/2	1 2 0
Currimbhai .. ..No.	12 1/2	0 15 3
Elphinstone .. ..No.	12 1/2	..
David .. ..No.	10 1/2	0 15 3
Shapurji .. ..No.	10 1/2	0 15 9
Trikamdas .. ..No.	10 1/2	0 15 6
Sattara .. ..No.	10 1/4	0 15 3
Shapurji .. ..No.	6 1/2	0 13 3
Light house .. ..No.	6 1/2	0 13 0
Japan .. .. ..No.	40 /1	1 13 6
Japan .. .. ..No.	42 /2	2 0 0
Japan .. .. ..No.	20	1 9 9
Japan .. .. ..No.	32	1 9 6

LINSEED.

London, Mar. 18.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags April/May Done ..	£ 19 3/8
RAW LINSEED Oil Naked spot net	
Steady Only Small business	
Jan/Apl Sellers ..	38 1/3
„ May/Aug Value	37 3/8
Tone:—	

JAVA SUGAR.

London. Mar. 18.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta March/April Sellers ..	31/—
July Sellers	25/6
July/Sept. Sellers	25/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay July/Sept. Sellers	25/1
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi July Sept. Sellers	25/1
Tone:—Weak Still nothing doing	

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Mar. 19.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on Mar. 18, 1924.

Cotton	13853 Bales
Wheat	1589 Cwts
Linseed	12927 „
Rape, etc.	2382 „
Gingellyseed	2354 „
Poppyseed	Nil.
Groundnuts	964 „
Castorseed	4529 „
Rice	1994 „
Myrabollams	14597 „
Cottonseed	7520 „
Mowraseed	Nil.
Grain	1862 „
Juwar	1084 „
Masur	1186 „
Barley	12 „
Bajri	2160 „
Coal	6218 Tons

FLUCTUATIONS.

Name.	Opening rates	Maximum	Minimum	Closing rates.
Indore Malwa ..	378/12	380	..	380
Cubbe	175	175	173/12	173/12
Crescent ..	225	227/8	..	225
Kohinoor ..	1100	..	..	1100
Nagpore Ordy. ..	462/8	463/12	457/8	462/8
New Great ..	372/8	380	370	380
Pearl	510	512/8	..	512/8
Phœnix	415	420	416	420
Bombay Cotton	550	..	..	550
Bombay Dyeing	663/12	672/8	661/4	672/8
Sir Shapurji ..	370	385	..	377/8
Simplex	287/8	88/12	85	28 1/12
Swan	700	..	..	700
Swadeshi ..	473/12	473/12	470	473/12
Century	342/8	343/12	340	343/12
Alcock	205	..	..	206
Indian Cement Ordy. ..	57/8	60	..	60
Katni Cement Ordy. ..	70	..	..	70
Katni Cement Defd. ..	..	..	..	..
Tata Steel Defd.	95	97/8	95	96/4
Tata Steel Ordy.	26/4	..	..	26
Bundi Cement	8	..	..	8
Bombay Burma Old. ..	287/8	..	..	287/8
Bombay Burma New ..	..	..	..	..
Bombay Steam Ordy. ..	88/12	..	..	88/12
Bombay Electric Tramway	89/8	..	..	88/12
Central India Mining ..	21	..	..	21
Shivrajpur ..	35	..	..	35

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 18.

In the share market to-day Jutes opened steady, but eased slightly on only a small demand manifesting itself for the speculative stocks while the higher period were only moderately dealt in coals. In a fair turn-over resulted Gopalichucks again being conspicuous at steadily advancing rates.

Miscellaneous:—Only a limited business at current rates.

Teas show no change in prices.

The following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—3 per cent Government Paper Rs. 57/4 s.o.l., 3½ per cent Government Paper 66/9 s.l., 5 per cent War Loan 1929-47 93/4 s.l., 5½ per cent War Bonds 1925 102/14 s.o.l., 5½ per cent War Bonds 1928 104/2 s.l., 6 per cent Bonds 1926 101/8 s.l., 6 per cent Bonds 1927 101/10 s.l., 6 per cent Bonds 1930 103 s.l., 6 per cent U P Bonds 1929-41 103 s.l.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1380, Imperial Bank contry. 348.

Railways:—Ahmadpur Katwa Railway 60 s.l., Mymensing-Bhairab Bazar Railway rebate 7½, Shahadra Delhi Saharanpur Light Railway 120.

Cottons:—Kesoram 4/8.

Jutes:—Barnagore 138, Belvedere 477/8, Birla 715, Clive 34/10, Craig 6/4, Empire 45/10 s.l., Gondalpara 308 c.d.s.l., Hooghly ord 69/12, Howrah 42, Kelvin 704, Kinnison 921 s.l., National 232/8, Northbrook 50/8, Nudden 42/8, Presidency 7/4 o.l., Reliance 51.

Coals:—Albion 2, Bansjorah 18/8 x.d., Bharo and Ramgur 37/4, Ghusick and Musha 15/4 s.l., Gopalichuck 18/14 x.d., Industry 15 x.d., Kalapahar 35/12, Ketras Jherriah 104 x.d., Khoodia 4, Minto 24/4 o.l., New Beerbhoom 33/4, Raneegunge 53 s.l., Samla and Kendra 12/4 x.d., Seebsore 31/8 o.m., Cuttitkoim 6/4.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Telephone ord 5/8, Bararee Coke 8, Burma Corporation 9, Indian Wood Products 8, Premier Soap 4, Thompson and Taylor 10, Bengal Paper 17/8, Bengal-Assam Steamship pref 56, Samatsipur Sugar 12/10.

Tea Companies:—Atal Tea 17/4 x.d., Dawrabheera 5, East India 15/4 x.d., Joybirpara 31/4, Kalacherra 30, Kalinagger and Khorell 130, Butemi 14/4.

Debentures:—Rangoon Oil Debentures 14/4 s.l.

Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer is one shilling four and twenty-one-thirty-second pence and Demand is one shilling four and eleven-sixteenth pence.

DIRECTORATE OF INFORMATION.

RESOLVE OF JOURNALISTS' ASSN.

(Associated Press.)

The Committee of the Journalists' Association this evening passed the following resolution:—

That in view of the rejection by the Bombay Legislative Council of the grant for the establishment of the Directorate of Information, this Association requests the Government of Bombay to take immediate steps to establish, in consultation with this Association, some effective means of contact between Government Departments and the Press without the creation of a separate department.

SJT. INDULAL YAGNIK.

RELEASED FROM JAIL.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, March 17.

Mr. Indulal Yagnik, Gujarati worker and editor of "Yug Dharma" was released on the 12th instant at Ahmedabad. Mr. Yagnik was sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment for his lecture at Adas. He was first at Sabarmati jail and afterwards removed to Yeravda. Having completed his period, he was brought to Sabarmati on the 4th instant and released from Sabarmati on the 12th morning.

MARRIAGE OF A WOMAN DIPLOMAT

LEAFIELD, Midnight, Mar. 17.

Mademoiselle Madyda Stancioff, eldest daughter of the Bulgarian Minister in London, was married to-day at Brompton Oratory to S. R. Alexander Kay Muir, the Scottish baronet. General Sir Ian Hamilton and Lady Hamilton acted as witnesses for the bridegroom. Sir William Tyrrell, Assistant Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, represented the Foreign Office. Newspapers in their report of the wedding make a feature of the fact that Mademoiselle Stancioff is the first woman diplomat, having been the first secretary to the Bulgarian Legation at Washington.—B.O.W.

MILL STRIKE.

MORE MILLS WORKING.

END IN SIGHT.

More Mills opened their doors to the workmen on Wednesday, and so more men have gone back to work. Within a day or two at least half the number of the Mills in the city would be working, if everything goes on as it has gone on all these days. As repeatedly stated, the payment of wages to the men has eased the whole situation considerably. It was expected by the owners that with some of their wages in their pockets the men's backs might be stiffened and that the struggle which is nearing its finishing stages might be prolonged unduly. But the contrary has happened, as it was bound to happen. The payment has made the men more conciliatory and has made them accept the inevitable. The result of all this is that some ten Mills opened for work yesterday and about six to seven thousand men are now working in all the Mills. Compared to the full force the mills employ, namely some 155,000 men, this is only a small proportion. But when once the work begins in most of the Mills, confidence is sure to return among those who have gone out of Bombay without their wages and of those who are in Bombay but are holding back from many reasons. It is imperative that the Mill Owners in these circumstances should hurry up with the payment of overdue wages and not keep the men waiting. The approach of the Holi holidays will not mean any gladness or joy to the men who are stepped in debt to their ears, and have all these days passed a semi-starved life. At the meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee one member stated that a large number of the mill workers had left Bombay for fear of the Pathan money-lenders whom they owed large sums of money and their return to Bombay would spell disaster to them at the hands of these monsters. The Marwari money-lender may be as cruel as the Pathan, and perhaps as unscrupulous. But he cannot support his arguments with the bludgeon and perhaps he is also more amenable to reason. Even in ordinary times these Mill workers are stepped in debt, and the abnormal times stress and misery through which they had to pass during the last few days have not improved their position. The mills which started work on Wednesday were the Sir Shapurji Broacha, Apollo, Union, Dawn, Jamshed, Madhavrao Scindia, Crescent, Pearl, Elphinstone and the Indian Dyeing and Bleaching Company. The addition of these brings the total to about 25.

As for the feeding of children, the Bombay Presidency Women's Council fed 280 children at Matunga, 125 at the Victoria Gardens and 61 at Tardeo. The first of these centres seems to be particularly popular, as the largest number of children are fed there. This centre serves Naigaum as another mill areas. The reason of the fall in the number at Tardeo is ascribed to the payment of wages to the men in that locality. These are not the final figures, and there is every possibility of their being much in excess owing to more children going to the centres at noon. The Council has not yet started the new centre at Chinchpookly, but propose doing so from Thursday, and this new place should largely add to the work of feeding which the Council has undertaken. While the number is being augmented daily, the results are not what were expected and this fact alone shows that the millworkers are unwilling to take advantage of any charity, unless in extreme cases. The Council has been giving food to some women who are in delicate condition, or those who are nursing their babies.

Yesterday more mills paid wages to their workmen. The largest number of mills arranged to pay on Wednesday, and the balance will finish off on Thursday. On Thursday the whole work of payment will be completed.

MILL AREA DISTURBANCES.

POLICE COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

The following is the report on the disturbances which occurred in the mill area in the north of Bombay City on the 7th March 1924:—

From Mr. D. Healy, Officiating Commissioner of Police, Bombay;

To The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Home Department, Bombay.

Sir, I have the honour to submit below a detailed report on the disturbances which occurred in the mill area on the morning of Friday the 7th March in the course of which the Police fired on the rioters.

The posting on certain mills on the morning of 7th March of a notice signed by the Chairman of the Millowners' Association to the effect that certain operatives were prepared to resume work unconditionally and that the mills would reopen on the 8th appeared to have provoked the strikers, who had then been out of work for 6 weeks and whose conduct had hitherto been admirable. They repudiated the assertion that men were prepared to work unconditionally and this resentment took the form, in the early hours of the morning, of pulling down the notices wherever found.

At about 8-30 a.m. stone throwing started at Bara chawl on the Tulsi Pipe Road, but the stone throwers were dispersed by a Police picquet on Ferguson Road. A little later 2,000 or 3,000 men collected in the wide open space between DeLisle Road and Pipe Line Road and made an attack on the Phoenix Mill; the gates were forced open, the mill cloth shop was looted, the outer office was wrecked, the telephone smashed, and a bonfire started of furniture, books and other inflammable materials. A burning plank was placed against the frame of one of the broken windows of the main building with the object of setting the mill on fire. On seeing the smoke the Police under a Deputy Commissioner advanced and dispersed the crowd which ran away mainly in the direction of DeLisle Road.

Stone throwing was then reported from DeLisle Road where were posted two Police picquets consisting of 10 armed and 10 unarmed men each, and also a small post of Mounted Police. The Police were stoned at intervals and one of the Mounted Policemen was knocked off his horse by a blow from a stone on the forehead. The injured man was sent to hospital where he still is. At this this I was at the DeLisle Road Police Station. On receiving a telephone message from the Officer in charge of the picquet on DeLisle Road near the Curry Road Bridge that matters were getting very serious and that he was in danger, I took an armed patrol of 10 men and proceeded to the Curry Road Bridge. I was accompanied by two Deputy Commissioners. The crowds began to disperse as we approached. I then proceeded along DeLisle Road towards Arthur Road Bridge. The rioters, of whom there were thousands, rushed up the side streets as we came along, but came back again when we had passed by. At one point on DeLisle Road a picquet which was being attacked fired a few shots to frighten the crowds away. Firing in the air is strictly forbidden. There were no casualties. I then went on to Arthur Road Bridge and drove away a small crowd which had assembled there. On my way back from Arthur Road Bridge to the DeLisle Road Police Station I found that thousands of rioters had again collected along DeLisle Road. There was continual shouting and jeering going on and spasmodic stone throwing. When about 300 yards away from Curry Road Bridge I heard the sound of firing. It was apparent that the Curry Road Bridge picquet was firing on the rioters, but owing to the crowds I was unable to see what was appening. During the actual progress of the firing I personally saw stones being thrown both from the mob and from the houses. After the rioters began to disperse I heard only one shot fired. The Officer in charge of this picquet was Deputy Inspector MacKelvie. The strength of the picquet was 10 armed and 10 unarmed men. The shooting took place close to the foot of Curry Road Bridge. The number of shots fired was 24. A copy of Deputy Inspector MacKelvie's report on the incident is attached. He was attacked from both sides as well as from gullies and houses in the vicinity. The picquet fired in self-defence to save their lives. This picquet was posted on Curry Road Bridge to maintain law and order: it was its duty to remain there and not to run away. It was attacked by mobs which, to my own personal knowledge, had worked themselves up to a pitch of fury. An armed picquet must not allow riotous mobs to approach close to them for fear of being overwhelmed, as actually occurred in 1922 at Chauri Chaura when over 20 policemen were massacred. In the circumstances I am convinced that Deputy Inspector MacKelvie's action in firing in self-defence was necessary and justifiable. The casualties, as far as could be ascertained, were 2 killed and 3 wounded among the rioters. Many of the Police party suffered from bruises and abrasions, and Deputy Inspector MacKelvie himself was hit many times.

In view of the seriousness of the situation I went to DeLisle Road Police Station and telephoned to the Military authorities to send a platoon to Jacob Circle in case the situation got beyond my control. At this stage I had 260 armed men in the mill area. I also telephoned to the Chief Presidency Magistrate to send up Magistrates in case I should find it necessary to make use of the military assistance I had called for. A Municipal ambulance was telephoned for and the wounded removed to Hospital.

Fortunately there was no further rioting and when I motored along DeLisle Road about an hour afterwards, the shops had reopened and everything was peaceful. I did not have any occasion to make use of the assistance sent me by the Military authorities.

Most of the mills on DeLisle Road and Ferguson Road had their windows smashed.

The relations between the strikers and the Police during the 7 weeks which this strike has lasted have been of the friendliest nature. This is the only clash which has occurred. I have received no complaints of provocation or rough handling by the Police and I know of many instances of late where the Police have put their hands into their shallow pockets and helped cases of distress among the millhands.

I also attach a cutting from the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 8th March describing the incidents of the 7th. The "Chronicle" cannot be accused of lack of sympathy for the working man. Its account of the morning's happenings bears out what I have above reported. I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant.

D. HEALY,
Officiating Commissioner of Police.

REPORT.

I am a Deputy Inspector of the Bombay City Police, and at present am attached to the Armed Police at the Head Police Office. On Friday the 7th March, I was deputed for duty at the foot of Curry Road Bridge which is at the junction of DeLisle Road in charge of 10 Armed Police and 10 Divisional Police. I took up my post at 6.45 a.m. and between then and 9-30 a.m. nothing of an unusual nature occurred, and everything was quiet. At about 9-30 a.m. orders were received from the Superintendent of Police, F. Division to the effect that I, along with the party which I was in charge of, should patrol from Curry Road Bridge to the Shapurji Bharocha Mills near Chinchpokli.

I proceeded on patrol and found everything at that time normal, but on returning to my post at Curry Road Bridge, large crowds had assembled on both sides of the road and began shouting and throwing stones at my party. This incident I ignored, and continued on my way towards Curry Road Bridge. When I was within view of the Union Mills near Pathan Chawls, I found that a mob of some 3,000 persons (strikers) had collected during my absence and had broken through the main gates of the Union Mills and had ransacked the office which is situated near the main gates and furniture, ledgers and other documents were strewn about the main road. I entered the Mill Office with my party and discovered papers, etc., burning there. This we extinguished and came out on to the roadway again and found ourselves face to face with a huge crowd of strikers at the foot of Curry Road Bridge. This crowd was shouting and throwing stones and I gave orders to disperse them which we did by means of lathis. When this incident finished my attention was drawn to shouts coming from the south side of DeLisle Road and from that direction an immense crowd consisting of several thousands of people were coming towards us.

On seeing this I at once made for the Municipal Dispensary at Curry Road Bridge with a view to telephoning for assistance from DeLisle Road Police Station, but found that the phone was out of order. I came on to the road way again and found the crowd was coming upon us under cover of showers of stones which they were throwing at us.

I gave orders for my unarmed party to follow me with a view to dispersing the crowd by lathis and I attempted to give them a warning, but of no avail. The shouting of this crowd attracted the attention of some of the strikers which I had previously dispersed off Curry Road Bridge, and in the fraction of a minute an immense crowd had collected at this end. I, with my party, was there hemmed in on all sides, and I found myself in a most dangerous predicament and every second the pressure increased. We were being heavily stoned from both crowds, i.e., the rear and the front, also from buildings, gulleys and open spaces. Having no time to lose, I, in sheer defence for the lives of my party and self, had no other alternative left but to order firing. At first the crowd did not seem to realise that my party was firing live ammunition and kept on pelting stones, but when several persons commenced dropping, the crowds dispersed as quickly as they had assembled in all directions. As soon as this was done, I gave my party the order to cease fire and at once went to attend to the wounded whom we sent to hospital without delay. On things resuming their normal conditions, it was then found by me that two were killed and three wounded. Whilst I with my party were in the act of attending to the wounded, a large stone was thrown from an opposite chawl and hit P. C. No. 2060-L.A. who had to be sent to hospital where he was detained.

(Signed) W. MCKELVIE,
Deputy Inspector of Police.

MILL CHILDREN'S RELIEF FUND.

The Director of Information, Bombay, sends the following for publication:—

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 11,707; H. H. Sar Desai of Sawantwadi, Rs. 200; Hon. Sir Amberson Marten, Rs. 100; Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Rs. 100; Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Masani, Rs. 40. Total Rs. 12,147.

SOCIAL WORKERS' HELP.

The sum which the workers in the Parel settlement of the Social Service League were able to collect by means of a dramatic performance sometime ago at the Workingmen's Institute has been devoted to helping the strikers who are in great distress. The social workers go to the different chawls in the mill area and select and choose those who are in great want. These men are then given tickets which entitle them to small doles. On Tuesday in this way about 100 men were helped and a similar number on Wednesday also. Though the help is not much, yet to starving men it goes a long way to enable them to tide over their difficulties.

BAREILLY RLY. ACCIDENT.

ABOUT 40 TOTAL CASUALTIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BAREILLY, March 17.

After several hours of hard work the railway relief party succeeded yesterday afternoon in bringing up with the help of cranes one of the two submerged coaches from which two more dead bodies were recovered, one of a young woman of about 24 and the other of an adult male apparently Hindu. The total number of the dead has thus come to 26 including the two who died in the hospital. Cranes have been sent to work again this morning to lift up the solitary carriage still under water which has yet to be explored. It is estimated from enquiries of friends and relatives that there are 12 more whose corpses are locked up in that particular vehicle. The original estimate of 30 dead is thus somewhat exaggerated but as was not unexpected in such an accident around the death roll there is a conflict between official figures and what the people around believe. All sorts of wild talk of many dead being removed is current in the villages. It is, however, more or less a fact that some of the slightly injured men avoided accepting medical aid and sought shelter with the villagers. An informal enquiry by heads of departments will be held to-morrow to ascertain if the disaster was due to anything besides the storm. That the storm was of an unusual vigour is apparent from the fact that a portion of the overbridge in the O. R. Ry. junction station at Bareilly has been blown away. What was worse was that some goods waggons that were kept standing on the station siding were set in motion and were driven away from the station yard with some speed by the storm. But for the pluck of a pointsman these moving waggons might have caused a collision with the up Punjab Mail which was coming from Shahjahannur to Bareilly against the storm. The pointsman however ran the waggons to a dead siding and had them derailed.

TOTAL DEATHS 28.

BAREILLY, March 18.

The death roll including those died in the hospital in connection with the railway accident, is now 28. Guard, Henshilwood died yesterday morning. The bulk of the debris has been removed, and operations for recovery of bodies and property still continue.

TANGANYIKA.

TRADE ORDINANCE AMENDED.

INDIANS' GRIEVANCES UNREDRESSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, March 19.

The following cablegram has been sent by the Indian Association, Durressalem to Mr. Sastri, Pandit Malaviya, and Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas "Tanganyika Trade Ordinance amended. No change except some profits for imposing the tax raised to three thousand shillings from two thousand, and smaller trades exempted from language obligation. In the category of languages for keeping books only French is added. No relief for Indians. Amendments most unsatisfactory. Apart from no practical relief, the deliberate exclusion of Indian languages is calculated to insult India's literature, which is more seriously felt when the Tanganyika Mandates Territory and India are equal partners in the League of Nations. Request to raise the question in the Legislatures on the occasion of the debate on India's annual grant to the League of Nations on the line of Sarvadeikart's last year's similar resolution. Wire action.

FLOATING OF BIG SHIPPING CO.

A BOMBAY BUSINESS ENTERPRISE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, March 19.

In view of the Marine Committee's report and two bills which are coming before the Legislative Assembly connected with Indian Shipping viz., the Deferred Rebate Bill and the Reservation of Coasting Trade to Indian Shipping, some influential Indian financers are contemplating the floating of a big shipping company for handling both cargo and passenger traffic on the coasts of India.

POONA CONSTABLE CONVICTED.

POONA, March 19.

Mr. A. D. Norman, Additional Sessions Judge, yesterday, passed a sentence of seven years' rigorous imprisonment on Mia Tota khan, a Constable of Poona Armed Police, who was charged with attempted murder of a Pardeshi, named Mogudlal, who tried to arrest him when the constable was burgling a house in Poona City. The incident took place about 2 a.m. on the night of 27th December last, and Mogudlal, in grappling with accused when he was endeavouring to escape, was shot in the abdomen with a revolver by the latter. On minor charges of house breaking and making preparations for causing hurt the accused received sentences of three years and six months, respectively, all the sentences to run concurrently. A fine of Rs. 100 was added to the first charge, which, if recovered, is to be awarded to Mogudlal as compensation for his injury.

COMING MUNICIPAL BY-ELECTION.

DUTY OF THE VOTERS.

A public meeting was held on Wednesday at 9 p.m. at the Morarji Gokuldas Hall, Cavel, when speeches were delivered on "the coming Municipal by-election and the duty of the C. Ward voters. On account of an important meeting of the Nationalist Party in connection with the choosing of the Party's nominee for the Corporation Presidentship, Mr. B. N. Motivala and some of the other speakers were unavoidably prevented from being present. Mr. Liladhar Roysampat was voted to the chair. After a few preliminary remarks by the Chairman, Mr. Venkatram made a speech in which he urged the electors to bear in mind the qualifications of the various candidates and vote for the fittest amongst them.

Messrs Chhaganlal Nanavaty and Vallabhdas Simashtri then addressed the meeting and exhorted the electors to vote solidly for Mr. Venkatram, who had already established his claim to the confidence of the electors by reason of the services he had rendered unostentatiously.

The Chairman afterwards gave an opportunity to such persons among the audience as wished to speak on the subject matter of the meeting. Only one gentleman Mr. Manubhai, a cloth merchant came forward to speak. In the course of his speech, Mr. Manubhai expressed great appreciation of Mr. Venkatram's work and said that it was the duty of the voters not only to record their votes in Mr. Venkatram's favour but also to help him by voluntary service as workers.

The meeting then terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 18.

Some excitement was noticed in the lobby rooms of the Council of State this morning before the meeting commenced. It was over the Finance Bill placed on the table with a recommendation by the Governor General fixing salt duty at one rupee and four annas a maund. The words on the top were "to be introduced in the Legislative Assembly." There was a conversation among the members as to the new procedure. It appeared that the Bill in the recommended form will be taken into consideration by the Assembly to-day and that thereafter the Bill will be taken into consideration in the Council of State and passed. Some members expressed satisfaction that the salt tax had been reduced from two rupees to one rupee and four annas.

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

PRELIMINARY ROUNDS.

G. I. P. PAREL 'A' (7) BEAT MAHAR YOUNG MEN (0).

The third day's play in the preliminary round of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament on the Gymkhana ground was decidedly of an improved character compared with the poor exhibition of stick work and one-sidedness as in the first two days. The first of the day between the G. I. P. Parel 'A' and the Mahar's Club gave promise of being a keenly contested affair as the Mahars who showed plenty of dash were by no means a negligible lot. Unfortunately their defence was rather weak and could not intercept the short passing of the railway forwards. A victory for the Parel team was a foregone conclusion as the railwaymen are topping the first division table in the Sphinx Hockey League. The G. I. P. scored within three minutes from the "bully-off" through Mercado. The Mahar forwards made several incursions but were unable to equalise. Cowton received a good pass from Fernandes, but was only a couple of inches off his mark. The Mahar forwards made sporadic efforts to go through the defence but the railway half line was too good to be beat by such poor combination as the Mahars showed. The Sisolkar brothers as centre forward and inside right understood each other very well the latter playing an exceptionally brilliant individual game. Before the game was ten minutes old, the railway pivotal man Cowton shot a fine goal off a nice pass from the left wing. The third goal followed two minutes later. Callaghan, the right half worked his way up and Mercado receiving shot from close quarters giving the goalie no chance. The Mahar quintette got away once or twice at time there were only two forwards so that the G. I. P. backs found no difficulty in tackling them successfully. Rodricks, the Mahar right back put in some excellent work and cleared some dangerous shot. The Parel railwaymen secured two consecutive corners, but Gardiner was pulled up for "sticks" in the second. Gardiner again got possession off the "free" but a little too slow, Mercado however had a good try which was saved, but Cowton netted the ball before a clearance could be effected. At lemon time the G. I. P. led by four goals. For a few minutes after the restart, the Mahar forwards were seen to advantage and on two occasions manage to get beyond the railway back only to shoot wide. The railway left extreme, Fernandes, who was playing a trick game was responsible for the fifth goal which came ten minutes after the restart. Except for occasional dashes by the Masolkar and Sisolkar who did not get much support from the half play was confined to the Mahar area. Henderson registered the sixth goal and the seventh and the last was solely the result of an individual run by Cowton who securing the ball from a corner clearance had only the goalie to beat which task he easily accomplished.

The teams were:—

G. I. P.:—Harper; Henderson and Hankins; Callaghan, Lewis and Chapman; Fernandes, Gardiner, Cowton, Mercado and D'Monte.

Mahars Club:—Blusen; Rodrick and Susworker; Masilkar, Murtadkar, and Gaekwad; Sulvekar, A Sisolkar, S. Sisolkar, Masalkar and Gavlekar.

Referees:—Messrs. Cyriaco DeSousa and S. H. Boost.

MEDICALS (4) BEAT COLABA UNITED (0)

In the second match the Grant Medical College secured an easy victory over the Colaba United by four goals without a response, Bhagwat the Medical inside right scored just after the start. The Colaba United goalie was too slow when Bhagwat missed his first but made no mistake about his second. The Medicos were certainly the better team and deserved to win. Jagan, the United left other put Hari in possession but the latter was too slow to register the equaliser. An even game followed, the Collegians having slightly the better of exchanges. Hari sent an open shot over the top and a little later, Bhagwat who had no excuse to miss as he was a couple of feet away from the goal in indulging in a fancy reverse stroke lost the ball. The Medicals now monopolised the attack and Sheth's pass to Bhagwat was ultimately received by Kali who was apparently in an "on-side" position. Kali, however shot but Vishwanath was not to be caught napping. "Sticks" against one of the Colaba defence just outside the striking circle gave the Medicals their second goal, Kali shooting straight off the free hit.

Attacking operation were more evenly shared in the second moiety. The Medical distinctly slackened their pace while the Colaba forwards succeeded in their attempts at combination. P. Shanker and Hari, the centre forward and inside right of the United Team distinguished themselves by their individual efforts and tricky dodges. The Medical forwards again got away and Kali scored with a good shot which sent the ball to the top of the net, (3—0) Bhagwat who registered the fourth goal for the College certainly made "sticks" but the referee pointed to the centre.

The teams were:—

Medicals:—Gore; Katia and Dr. Figueredo; M. Figueredo, Raffi and Andrews; Sheik, Bhagwat, Kali, Rai and Saldanha.

Colaba United:—Vishwanath; Shanker and Kishen; Shiva, Irani and Sitap; Jodha, Hari, P. Shanker, Jagan and Samant.

Referees:—Messrs. Cyriaco DeSouza and B. E. Davis.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

R. I. M. 'B' v. Victoria 'B.' C. 4-30 p.m.
West Yorks v. Bombay Battalion 5-30 p.m.
The Islam Gymkhana having scratched, the B. E. S. Old Boys get a walk-over and the Parel Sporting Club will play the Cathedral H. S. at 4-30 p.m. to-morrow (Friday).

CONDER TOURNAMENT.

The following are the results of Wednesday's games:—

Jeejeebhoy and Petit beat Mathalone and Mathalone 6—0, 6—2.
Bhadkamkar and Mehta beat Maine and Loveday 6—1, 6—4.
Nagarwalla and Captain beat Pereira and Banyan 6—2, 8—6.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

Jeejeebhoy and Petit vs. Desai and Raja Iyer.
Perkins and Kolhoff vs. Bhadkamkar and Mehta.
Banaji and Daji vs. Nagarwalla and Captain.

The Semi-finals will be played on Friday evening and the Finals on Saturday.

GANDHI PURSE.

COLLECTION IN BHAVNAGAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVANAGAR, March 19.

Bhavnagar has given a hearty response to Sjt. Abbassaheb and Sjt. Darbarsaheb Gopaldasbhai, Shrimati Bhaktibasaheb and the party. For the Gandhi Purse Rs. 8,000 have already been subscribed Rs. 2,000 are expected from mill labourers and Railway staff, etc. The deputation expects to realise Rs. 15,000 from Bhavnagar. The deputation is leaving to-day for Sihor. Nazarsheth Prabhudasbhai has joined the deputation.

The Headmaster, Tilak Vidyalaya, Kallidaikurichi (Tinnevelly District), writes:—Mr. N. Sankara Aiyar Aol. M.A., Sri Nilakantham, Kurla, Bombay, is authorised to raise money, grant receipts and do everything in connection with raising subscriptions in aid of Tilak Vidyalaya, National High School, Kallidaikurichi (Tinnevelly District).

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TODAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, March 22.

S. S. "Dongola" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Fancy Fete in aid of Poor Parsis' Housing Fund, to be opened by H. E. the Governor.

MONDAY, March 24.

Annual Prize-distribution, David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, Matunga, 5 p.m. (S. T.), H. E. the Governor will preside.

FRIDAY, March 21.

S. S. "Devanna", with the inward English mails due to arrive midnight.

Banks closed: Jamshedi Nauroz (Parsi holiday).

Celebration of Jamshedi Nauroz at the Imperial Consulate of Persia, West View, Wodehouse Road. "At Home", 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., 4 p.m. to 6 p.m.

Shabe-Barat (Mahomedan holiday).

SATURDAY, March 22.

2nd day of Jamshedi Nauroz Celebrations at the Imperial Consulate of Persia, Wodehouse Road. "At Home", 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., 4 p.m. to 6 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Malwa" with the mails from London of the 15th instant arrived at Port Said at 5 a.m. on the 19th instant and left there at 10 a.m. the same day.

The Clan Liner "Haliartus" arrived London on the afternoon of the 15th instant.

The Clan Liner "Malcolm" arrived Suez on the afternoon of the 16th instant.

PAREL HIGH AND NIGHT SCHOOLS.

Boys' Parliament of the Parel High School and Night High School of the Gokhale Education Society will celebrate the third annual Shimga sports to-day (Thursday) and to-morrow (Friday) and Saturday, the 22nd instant, on the School grounds at Parel.

A LECTURE ON RAMAKRISHNA PARAMAHAMSA.

Under the auspices of the Western India Vivekananda Society, Swami Sharvanandaji will deliver a public lecture in Hindi on "Sri Ramakrishna Deva and Dharmasamanvaya" at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Thursday) in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road.

HOLI CELEBRATION.

The Parel "Hari Sava" will celebrate the "Holi festival" to-morrow (Friday) at the Sava premises. All the Bengali residents of Bombay are hereby cordially invited to attend the function. Swami Saradananda of Ram Krishna Mission has kindly consented to speak on the occasion.

SOCIAL STUDY CIRCLE.

The adjourned meeting of the Social Study Circle will be held to-day (Thursday) at 5 p.m. at the Sociology Department, University South Wing, opposite Watson's Hotel, when Prof. Pherwani will explain the working of the Social Study Scheme. Members of the Circle and those interested in Social Study are cordially invited to attend.

MANOVI KHADI EXHIBITION.

The abovementioned Exhibition was opened on Wednesday (March 19th).

The Exhibition will be open to-day (Thursday) from 1 to 11-30 p.m. The time from 1 to 5 p.m. is reserved for ladies only. At 9 p.m., Prof. Govind Balvant Mal will perform some of his marvellous feats of physical strength.

FRIDAY.

The Exhibition will remain open to-morrow (Friday) from 1 to 11-30 p.m. At 9 p.m., volunteers of the Cutchi Dasa Oswal Jain Corps will play Dandia (sticks) play, well-known in Cutch and Kathiawar.

Only three days remain after which the Exhibition will be closed. It is sincerely hoped that the public will take full advantage of this extension.

Admission fee: Four annas only.

KATHIAWAR PRAJA MANDAL.

A general appeal drawing attention of the Kathiawaris residing in Bombay to the keen need of an organisation in Bombay has been issued under the signatures of several leading men including Messrs. P. L. Chudgar N. B. Vibhakar, U. K. Oza, S. L. Gandhi. The appeal among other things, states that the organisation will be called "The Kathiawar People's Association and those Kathiawar's residing in Bombay and above the age of 18 will be eligible for its membership on an entrance fee of one rupee and annual fee of annas four. Among the objects of the Association are:—The safeguarding of the rights of the people of Kathiawar States and Agency area; offering facilities to students coming to Bombay for educational purposes; starting a Volunteers Corps of the young men of Kathiawar in Bombay; conducting a weekly paper giving authentic news of Kathiawar and discussing subjects relating to Kathiawar, etc. Those who are inclined to join the mandal are requested to communicate with Mr. Chandulal N. Shah, Post Box No. 747 Bombay.

CORPORATION DINNER TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation dinner to his His Excellency the Governor, Sir Leslie Wilson, was given last night in the Corporation Hall, when Mr. H. P. Mody, President of the Corporation gave the guests of the night the toast of His Excellency the Governor. Mr. Mody delighted his Excellency as to the true character of the function which is characterised "as a sept of St. Andrew Day Dinner". He spoke on the City's health, Waterworks and Roads, Government and Primary Education, Medical Relief, the work done "in the first year of the existence of a democratised Corporation" and the vision of "a Greater Bombay. His Excellency the Governor, responding, made a suitable reply.

Full texts of the speeches of the President and the Governor will appear in to-morrow's issue.

Official and Personal.

Mr. George S. Arundale with his wife arrived at Ahmadabad and left for Bhavnagar on Monday. He is touring in different parts of India to urge the youth of India to be organized as the youth of Germany are organised in spirit of service and brotherhood to aid poor and suffering. In July he will start for Europe and possibly America to study modern educational and youth conditions.

His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson visited the Art and Archaeological sections of the Prince of Wales Museum, and received H.H. the Sar Desai of Savantwadi at Government House on Tuesday morning.

His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson performed the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Ismail College at Andheri on Tuesday afternoon.

His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson gave a Dinner Party at Government House on Tuesday.

His Excellency, Sir Edward Maclagan, who was at Delhi on a short visit, has left for Lahore.

NOTICE

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" at Mahableshwar can be had from HAJI ADAM & SONS, General Merchants, No. 43, Bazar, from 1st Prox.

Simple Statement of Facts

Dr. D. D. S. TANDON, M.B.R.H.C., a successful scientific Homeopath of Lucknow has a marvellous record of curing numerous complicated cases of obstinate chronic and surgical diseases WITHOUT OPERATION in the respectable families of DOCTORS, NAWABS, RAJAS, TALUKEDARS, AND EUROPEAN AND INDIAN GOVERNMENT HIGH OFFICERS.

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The Bombay Chronicle

THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1924.

UNWORTHY.

It is nearly a month since the Legislative Assembly passed a resolution asking Government to remove the ban on the return of Mr. B. G. Horniman to this country. The resolution was supported by non-official Indians, irrespective of their political opinions, including even men like Mr. Dumasia and Mr. Abul Kasim, and it was carried without the Government claiming a division. The reason why the Government did not challenge a division was clear. It was indicated in the speech of Sir Malcolm Hailey. The latter in his opening speech vainly sought to avoid giving a frank reply to the question as to the authority which was opposed to Mr. Horniman's return, but when he found that his case had been shattered to pieces, especially by Mr. Jinnah, he made the following declaration:

"As regards his (Mr. Horniman's) return if the Bombay Government thinks that in the altered conditions, to-day or henceforth, Mr. Horniman's return to India would not be a danger, then we shall be guided by that opinion because that would be the opinion of those responsible on the spot. Whatever attitude the Bombay Government takes, they will have our support and we shall accordingly advise the Secretary of State."

The result of the debate in the Assembly was then this that the Government of India left the decision entirely in the hands of the Government of Bombay and replies in Parliament have also elicited the answer that the Secretary of State for India will in his turn be guided entirely by the recommendation of the Government of India. His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson having given practical proof of his responsiveness to public opinion and statesmanship by the release of Mahatma Gandhi and of Mr. Savarkar and the annulment of the Borsad punitive tax, the people of this Presidency have been daily expecting that he would carry forward the good work of reconciliation with the people by allowing Mr. Horniman to return to India immediately. While this has been the expectation of the people, how have the Government of Bombay met it? If we are to judge from the speech delivered by Sir Maurice Hayward, the Home Member, on Mr. Nariman's resolution, the response is one which will completely undo the good work that Sir Leslie Wilson has been able to do by his policy of conciliation. Sir Maurice Hayward has had many an offensive and fatuous speeches on political questions to his record. But he has beaten this inglorious record by his performance yesterday which was an impossible one alike in substance and tone. We can only hope, in the interest of the fair name of the Government of Sir Leslie Wilson, that steps will be taken to see that when he resumes his speech to-day he will revise both its tone and substance which we cannot help pointing out is unworthy of any responsible member of the Government. The more one reads the speech the more is one amazed that one who occupies in this Presidency an official position next only to that of His Excellency the Governor should have put forward a case on behalf of Government, so indefensible from every point of view.

Mr. Nariman voiced the public demand for the removal of the ban on Mr. Horniman's return in an eloquent speech which made out an unanswerable case. The real and only issue before the Council was, of course, as Mr. Jayakar vigorously emphasised, that no citizen of Bombay should be punished in the way Mr. Horniman has been punished without due trial. Mr. Horniman was callously removed from a sick-bed and deported not only without trial but without any charges being made known to him. Subsequently it was stated in Parliament that the charges against him were that he had published in "The Chronicle" the report of its Delhi correspondent about soft-nosed bullets having been used by the military and that he had sought to tamper with the loyalty of the troops by free distribution of his paper. These charges were effectively disposed of by the Board of Directors of "The Chronicle" who pointed out that the correspondent's telegram sent immediately afterwards contradicting his previous telegram was suppressed and who denounced the story of free distribution of the copies of "The Chronicle" to troops as being unfounded. Mr. Jinnah in the Assembly drew attention to the refutation of the charges by the Board of Directors and repeatedly challenged the Home Member to deny the truth of his statement but the Home Member dared not accept the challenge and took refuge in the plea that Mr. Horniman was prevented from returning under the passport rules. No reasons were disclosed as to why Mr. Horniman was refused passport—a refusal which Mr. Jinnah characterised as unworthy of a civilized Government and which Mr. Jayakar found it impossible to characterise in any language at his command. Now, Sir Maurice Hayward has disclosed these reasons which do not add to the reputation of the Government of Bombay. Sir Maurice at the outset sought to score a point by naively declaring that the Defence of India Act having been repealed Mr. Horniman's case is no longer one under that Act. We shall not say anything about this argument except to ask whether it is honest and whether it would carry conviction even to a child.

To come to his "grounds" for refusing passport to Mr. Horniman. They have been for the first time revealed to the public after nearly five years and it is a tribute to the sense of justice and fair-mindedness of those revealing them that the man most concerned was not first given the opportunity of replying to them before they were sprung on the Council. In the circumstances can the conclusion be avoided that this has been done in order to prejudice the Council against Mr. Horniman? And what are these grounds? A distorted account of Mr. Horniman's career. Mr. Horniman ran into debts grew more and more violent in his writings and had differences with his employers—this was the sum of Sir Maurice Hayward's terrible indictment with its ill-concealed innuendoes against the man's personal and professional character. We shall not deal with the innuendoes for they are beneath notice nor shall we draw attention to the scrupulous sense of fair-play which prevented Sir Maurice Hayward from referring to the reply made on behalf of Mr. Horniman to Mr. Petit's letter. But we ask whether the Government of Bombay seriously consider it a crime that a man should run into debts and have differences with his employers and how many of Mr. Horniman's countrymen would in that case be allowed to remain in this country if this crime were met with the punishment awarded to him. And what have Mr. Horniman's relations with his employers got to do with the refusal of passport to him? The Home Member made much capital of the refusal of Mr. Horniman to give the name of the correspondent who supplied him with the account published in 1917 in "The Chronicle" under the heading "Alleged Reign of Terror at Dadar." The Home Member of the Government of Bombay seems to be singularly ignorant of the code of journalistic honour. Mr. Horniman took the responsibility of publishing the allegations. It was for the Government to take action against him and not to ask him to dishonour his profession by revealing the name of his informant. Then, we are told, Mr. Horniman grew more and more violent in his writings. Why was he not prosecuted? And, if, as Sir Maurice contends, there is no case against him under the Defence of India Act, is he to be punished twice over for his past writings by being refused a passport? Sir Maurice Hayward's speech, in short is its own condemnation. It seeks to draw attention from the main and only issue to which we have referred, namely, the right of a citizen to be tried before being condemned. It is the issue on which we trust the Council will give its emphatic decision that Government must immediately allow Mr. Horniman to return to India. Why is Mr. Horniman refused passport? Is it because the powerful Government are afraid of him? If so, could there be anything more self-stultifying? Is it in the interests of the people that they prevent Mr. Horniman's return to this country? Who is to decide whether Mr. Horniman's returns is in the interests of the people or not? The voice of the people, in whose midst Mr. Horniman lived and worked, or that of an irresponsible executive? It is a question for His Excellency Leslie to answer by translating into action the excellent policy of governing according to the wishes of the people which he enunciated on the day he opened the Council.

THE DEVELOPMENT SCANDAL.

The creation of the Development Department was heralded with a similar flourish of trumpets as heralded the famous pledge by Mr. Lloyd George about "making the land fit for heroes to live in." It was one of the biggest and most catastrophic blunders any Government could have made. The whole affair was, however, so cleverly manipulated in illusory phrases and sentiments that the then Bombay Legislative Council which was called upon to make only a slight amendment in the Bombay Municipal Act fell headlong in the trap and gave its assent, indirectly of course, to the creation of the Development Department. Soon, however, the glamour of the Development projects disappeared as soon as facts and figures began to blaze against the awakened consciousness of the public. It was an inheritance from the boom which has left in its ghastly trail hundreds and thousands of ruined homes. The pity of it is that while private individuals suffered for their own sins of participation in the boom, the Government when they plunged headlong into the boom threw the finances of the Presidency in disorder and contributed to a very large extent to that commercial and industrial slump through which we are passing at present.

Mr. Lalji Naranji, representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber in the Bombay Council, raised a very interesting debate the other day on his motion for a reduction of rupees two crores from the total demand of the Development Department. With regard to the reclamation scheme he observed that at least four crores must have been spent on machinery and 118 lakhs on dredgers and the like. The analysis of these figures will show that this Presidency has purchased during the past few years foreign articles which are obtainable to-day at prices fifty per cent. less and in many cases could have obtained even at the time of their purchase at prices 50 per cent less, if proper judgment had been exercised. The reclamation of the sea was taken on hand on the assumption that there was no available land for further expansion for the requirements of trade and commerce. Within less than three years of that calculation, offices are lying vacant and large plots of land like that vacated by the old cotton green are made available for public use. The Government were misled by the boom into thinking that commercial offices would be opened to such an extent as to find the requirements available in the Fort quite insufficient. This sinking of crores of rupees in this pit is not going to bring any return as expected by the Government. The Government are still optimistic, but Mr. Lalji Naranji was right when he said that Government were only bluffing when they said that they would get Rs. 50 per yard for the land on the reclamation and challenged any Government member to bring that offer.

Then there is the suburban development which, or at least a large part of it, is now in a state of suspended animation. If the policy with regard to the suburban development can be characterised by any description it is sheer recklessness, for huge tracts of land were acquired and thousands of rupees were spent with the result that all those activities have perforce to be curtailed although the acquired lands have not been paid for and even those plots which have been said to be sold are not built upon. The Government were warned beforehand that their acquisition policy in pursuance of their development activities would result in much harassment of the general public. And this is what has happened, for all those who had purchased lands at boom prices have now those lands acquired by the Government for which they have not got the money and which they can neither sell nor mortgage. Is this a state of things any Government can look upon with complacence? And yet the Director of Development in his speech was very complacent about the whole affair. Naturally the remarks of Mr. Lalji with regard to the Development were not appreciated by him and he made a personal attack which was taken up and further developed by the morning official gramophone. It was extremely improper that such an attack should have been made. It merely shows how members of the Government do not appreciate the attitude of independence which Mr. Lalji has taken up in the Council. And what is the purport of the attack? That a syndicate has issued or is going to issue a prospectus which, so far at least as we know, has not yet been published in this country, proposing certain schemes for a combined life and house insurance policy. It is entirely an affair between the individuals who are responsible for this prospectus and those who will take advantage of the terms offered in the prospectus and if anyone has got a grievance the courts of law are open to him. The case of the Development Department bears no analogy whatsoever to this, for the Development Department is a public trust and the Government cannot have the slightest justification for rushing forward with schemes which are calculated to spell ruin and disaster. There is no similarity between the schemes of the reported syndicate and the schemes of the Government and the Director of the Development Department was simply drawing a red herring across the trail and side-tracking the issue by making a reference to the syndicate. One should have thought that the Development Department after its three years of reckless extravagance would be the last department to point a finger at any private syndicate.

Notes of the Day.

India In Turkish Press.

Two articles on Indian matters have recently appeared in the "Wakit" and the "Tewhid-i-Afkar" of Constantinople. The writer, Halil Halid Bey, in his article in the first-named journal relating to Mahatma Gandhi's release says, among the other things: "Gandhi has all the fine qualities possessed by early Muslim leaders. He does not run after personal interests and he does not exhibit any vain-glorious attitude for being very influential and popular. Even his foreign opponents admit that he is selfless when working for the good of his country. They in India call him "Mahatma" and let us call him here a "Moorshid." It is significant that the Moorshid Gandhi was set at liberty before he had hardly gone through one-third of the term of his imprisonment. I attribute this to political more than to health reasons. In recommending the release of this most powerful Indian leader the Anglo-Indian authorities must have had some sort of inspiration from the Labour Government in England." In the second article Halil Halid Bey deals with the relations between Turkish and Indian Mussulmans. He says: "In commenting upon these relations my impartiality cannot justly be questioned." It appears that the writer has no connection with any circle, official or non-official, in Turkey and lives in retirement in a village near Constantinople. "And I maintain," he continues, "that the Turks owe very much to the Indian Mussulmans for the support received, whether in the form of subscriptions or moral backing in many critical times. I deprecate the assertion of an influential paper published in Anatolia, when criticising the famous Aga Khan-Ameer Ali letter during the trials of three Turkish Editors. This paper regarded all Indians as allies of the English during the World War. I venture to advise our inexperienced writers to guard their tongues when dealing with such matters of Oriental importance. If Indians were really allies of our former enemies they could have readily furnished England during that war not with one million but with several millions of first-trade fighters and England could without very great difficulties equip, train and dispatch them to different seats of war. What would then, be our position?" Halid Bey then enumerates the cases when Indian Mussulmans tried successfully to alleviate the sufferings of the Turks before, after and even during the Great War. He cites instances from the time of the Russo-Turkish War of 1877 up till now and expresses with confidence a hope that in spite of the changed circumstances Indian good-will towards the Turks will continue. He feels sure that in spite of the needy conditions existing more prominently in India at this juncture the funds which have been opened in favour of countless and misfortune-stricken Muslim emigrants who are being exchanged with the Greeks of Asia Minor, will be largely and nobly subscribed by Indian Mussulmans.

Not Wanted.

The tendency on the part of the Police Commissioner to give licenses freely to erect cinema and other theatres in the midst of thickly populated localities requires to be checked. Both Girgaum and Grant Road are thickly dotted with these theatres, and they have become a nuisance in those localities. Wherever there is a vacant piece of ground and the owner wants to make the most of it, a cinema is at once put up and the lives of the residents are made miserable. It appears that the Police Commissioner is the final arbiter in these things, and the notices he generally publishes before granting a license have no meaning at the present time. The proper course would have been to vest the power to grant licenses in a committee of citizens commanding the confidence of the public, preferably a committee of the Municipal Corporation. If this is not possible at present, at least the Police Commissioner should be required to consult such an advisory committee. On Monday last the Corporation discussed a similar question and most of the members protested against the erection of a new theatre near the Girgaum Tram Terminus, near the Khatao Makanji building. This is a very thickly populated part of the town, and near the place where it is proposed to erect a theatre there are a number of big *chawls*. Within a few yards of this site there is a cinema which is much patronised, and there is a constant crowd in front of it. Yet, without giving adequate attention to all these aspects of the question, the Police Commissioner has already permitted the erection of a theatre there.

SIR MAURICE HA[YWARD]'S SPEECH.

A GRACELESS PERFORMANCE.

(BY M. S. M. SHARMA.)

Sir Maurice Hayward's speech on Mr. Nariman's motion yesterday at the Legislative Council regarding the withdrawal of the ban on Mr. Horniman was anything but graceful. One would have overlooked a similar production from any other member of the "steel frame." But the Home Member of the Government of Bombay lays proud claim to a judicial temperament. Time in and time out he refers in the Council to his experience at the High Court as a judge. His speech, however, on the Horniman debate betrayed a woeful lack of his "judicial" temperament. A judge is not a party to charges being made against one at his back. This is considered to be a greater crime than that of the "Criminal" whom he indicts. Unfortunately this is just what Sir Maurice chose to do. Mr. Horniman was not in a position to defend himself. In fact, he was not, indeed would not be, given an opportunity to clear himself. Still, with a doggedness which would hardly do him credit Sir Maurice Hayward attacked an opponent and charged him with the basest motives. The Home Member, by implication, called Mr. Horniman a dishonest and unprincipled man. I was wondering if there was going to be any substantiation of the grave and libellous charges. I was profoundly disappointed, for it was one simple and uninterrupted series of assertions hardly supported by arguments. The Home Member, by virtue of his official position, is immune from prosecution even if he made the charges openly outside the Council. He is protected by S. 97 (1) of the Criminal Procedure Code—a section administered by his own department and by himself. It is all the more reason why he should be particularly careful in choosing his words. Unfortunately, however, he has taken unfair advantage of both facts viz., that he was a member of the Legislative Council and that he was a servant of the Crown.

One would have expected that Sir Maurice out of common decency would have refrained from making any reference to private records of "The Chronicle" office, if only because they could not have been obtained except through a dishonest member of the clerical staff of the office. But the ex-judge thought otherwise and read to the Council what he told it to be the opinion of Mr. J. B. Petit on Mr. Horniman. If Mr. Petit's opinion as a Director was of any value in determining the issue before the House Sir Maurice would do well to relate likewise the rumour that the self-same Mr. Petit offered the editorship of his paper "The Indian Daily Mail" to the self-same undesirable man known as Horniman. In any case, it did not add to Sir Maurice's sense of fairplay that he chose not to read Mr. Horniman's reply to Mr. Petit.

But Sir Maurice really outdid himself when he assumed the role of a dictator and began to dictate a code of morality for the conduct of journalists. With all solemnity he assured his hearers that any respectable journalist would have disclosed the names of his correspondents when desired by Government to do so. Will the Home Member take it from me that I—quite a novice to the profession—should choose the gallows in preference to liberty by disclosures of my correspondents' names? It is an unwritten law in the profession that the names of correspondents should be held sacred, too sacred, indeed, even for the prying curiosity of the august personality of the Home Member.

It thus comes to this that the Government of Bombay deprived Mr. Horniman of his liberty without trial for no other offence than that Horniman refused to purchase his liberty by doing an unprofessional and dishonest act. If it is so, as it seems to be, then it is an attack not merely on the liberty of any particular individual, but it is a deliberate attack calculated to demoralise the Indian Press, lower its tone and vitally impair its best and lasting interests. It is more. It is a veiled attack on the hitherto enjoyed liberty of the citizen to look to the Press as an effective instrument towards the redress of his grievances.

This challenge thrown out to the Press and to the people at large should be answered in the spirit in which it ought to be. The Journalists' Association will no doubt take care of the interests of journalism which is faced with a grim menace. But how are people's representatives going to answer the challenge? Will the Legislature rise and act manfully?

THAT INIQUITOUS BAN.

DEMAND FOR MR. HORNIMAN'S RETURN.

WHY PASSPORT IS REFUSED.

SIR M. HAYWARD'S ASTOUNDING SPEECH.

MAULANA HASRAT MOHANI'S RELEASE DEMANDED.

SENTENCE REDUCED TO SIX MONTHS.

On Wednesday, in the Bombay Legislative Council, the two long-expected resolutions, viz., re. Maulana Hasrat Mohani and Mr. Horniman, were moved and evoked heated discussion. The first was agreed to without division and the Hon. Home Member announced that the High Court had reduced the latest sentence of the Maulana to only six months' rigorous imprisonment, and in regard to the nature of future punishment he promised to make suitable arrangement. Mr. Nariman's resolution in regard to the withdrawal of ban against Mr. Horniman was very ably put forward by Mr. Nariman and was supported by Mr. Jayakar in his usual effective and admirable style. The non-Brahmin representatives too joined and supported the resolution both on principle and on merits. Sir Maurice Hayward tried to explain the position of the Government in an astounding speech revealing the "grounds" on which passport was refused to Mr. Horniman. He had not finished his speech when the Council adjourned.

The proceedings commenced with the resumption of consideration on the resolution of Sardar Dulabawa Raisingji Thakor of Kerwada, that this Council recommends to H. E. the Governor in Council to appoint a committee of official and non-official members of the Council to inquire into the question whether the enhancement of the *jama* payable by the Talukdars of Ahmedabad effected by the last revision which amounts to more than 100 per cent. has been just and equitable, and, if necessary, to suggest ways and means for a more equitable settlement thereof."

R. D. Patil, (East Khandesh) in opposing the resolution said those who wanted justice, should also do justice to others.

Mr. M. R. Jayker (Bombay University) in supporting the motion said that all that the resolution required was to appoint a Committee of enquiry and he thought a *prima facie* case was made out for the appointment of such a committee.

The Hon. mover of the resolution, Thakor of Kerwada, replying to various criticisms said in asking for a committee, he asked for only a small thing, and yet Government was hesitating for an enquiry. The reason he thought was that there was something rotten at the bottom. He had no sympathy with rapacious landlords and if any instance was pointed out to him, in regard to the rapacity of a landlord towards his tenants, he assured, he would certainly join hands in checking the rapacity. Referring to the point made by the Hon. Revenue Member that the Talukdars shared the crops in kind, he said it was only those Talukdars, who had small holdings resorted to the "bhag" (i.e. sharing the crop) system. Even there, the share of the Talukdar only in some cases was six or eight annas in the rupee and in most cases only four annas.

The Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta (Revenue Member) said he would agree with the resolution if the proposed committee were also to go into the question of relations between the Talukdars and their tenants particularly in reference to the "bhag" system.

The Thakor of Kerwada had no objection if there was a separate Committee for that purpose.

Hon. Mr. Mehta then made a definite offer, viz:—What were the relations of the Talukdars and their tenants in regard to the payment of assessment in the shape of "bhag" including the crop share system The Thakor Saheb did not agree.

The resolution was defeated in division only 36 voting for it and 37 against.

HASRAT MOHANI RESOLUTION.

Mr. Poonjabhai Thackersy then moved: This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that Hasrat Mohani be released immediately and unconditionally.

Mr. Poonjabhai in the course of his speech said:—

By this resolution this Council recommends to the Government to remit unconditionally the unexpired term of imprisonment of Maulana Hasrat Mohani, the great Mahomedan scholar and divine of Upper India. He was tried and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment in April 1921, for a speech he had delivered at the Ahmedabad Congress. Admittedly he is a political prisoner, not an ordinary criminal, and had not our Government been actuated by motives of a questionable character about our political workers they would have respected the resolution of the last Council and treated the Maulana and all other political prisoners as first-class misdemeanants as in England. At that time the Hon. Sir Maurice Hayward, our Home Member, admitted that it was natural that we Indians should feel "regret that our best educated and respectable members of our society moved by impracticable idealism were not treated more leniently like those guilty of seditious lible in the first division of offenders in England." He stated that Government would create a special division for all prisoners of a higher status in life and our political prisoners would get benefit of the division. Afterwards, Government did create that division but their political bias survived and they did not give benefit of that division to many of our political prisoners. If they had been honest and sincere, they should have converted the sentance of the Maulana from one of rigorous imprisonment to a simple one.

Maulana Hasrat Mohani was charged, under Sections 122 and 124A, I.P.C., before the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, in April 1921, for his 2 speeches in the Congress and in the Muslim League sessions at Ahmedabad. The jury unanimously found him 'Not Guilty'; but the Judge treated the jury as assessors and in respect of 124A case sentenced him to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment, and in 124 case differing from the Jury's verdict referred the matter to the High Court under Section 307 Cr.P.C.

Maulana Hasrat Mohani did not appeal from the decision of the District Magistrate, not because he, in any way, doubted his innocence or thought himself to be guilty, but simply on the ground that as a Non-Co-operator he could not seek redress from a Government Court. But he appeared in person before their lordship, the acting Chief Justice, Sir Lallubhai Shah and Mr. Justice Crump, and submitted a written statement in reply to the reference of the Sessions Court. Their Lordships of the Bombay High Court did not accept the reference and upheld the findings of the Jury and acquitted him of the charge under Section 121. Since there was no appeal against the sentence under Section 124A, the Maulana had to undergo rigorous imprisonment for 2 years. It is now useless to surmise what would have been the fate of Sessions Judge's decision in respect of 124A in appeal before the High Court. I do not like here to go behind the judgment or say anything on the merits of the case or on the demerits of a trial of a Sessions case with the aid of Assessors, who are no better than the lookers-on in a judicial panorma of a criminal nature.

Not more than 2 or 3 months now remain in the expiry of the original sentence, but to our greatest regret we find him long before its expiry involved in another case, though not as serious as those of the abetment to wage war sedition and exciting disaffection against Government established by law in british India. It was a petty case for breaking jail regulations, it is alleged Maulana Hasrat Mohani gave to a warder some newspapers to be returned to a man outside the jail and a rupee for bringing one anna pieces (as appears from a letter said to be written by him to the same person). He was prosecuted under 161 I.P.C. and Section 42 of the Jail Manual along with the warder.

The trying Magistrate, it seems, was greatly annoyed with Maulana Hasrat Mohani's conduct and considered his efforts, to bring jail irregularities to light as his pleasure in breaking jail rules, and therefore punished him for 2 years under Section 161 and six months under Section 42. The warder received six months in all i.e. 3 months on each count. As usual he did not appeal but the warder did, and as appears from the "Times of India" Justice Sir Lallubhai Shah observed that the two separate sentences in the case have been passed in respect of two offences committed in one transaction. It was not quite clear, that the two separate sentences were justified under the circumstances; but he did not interfere and upheld the decision of the lower court, on the ground, that the period did not exceed the sentence under either of the sections concerned.

"MORE GUILTY OF OMISSION THAN COMMISSION"

Again I do not like to challange the validity of the judgment, though much can be said about both the charges. All that I like to bring to your notice is that Maulana Hasrat is more guilty (if at all) of ommission than of commission.

His only fault that he, like all other Non-co-operators of his class did not try to test the validity of the judgment passed against him.

It is needless to state that his original term of imprisonment is to expire shortly and he will have now to undergo a longer sentence for no other serious offence than those of breaking some jail rules.

The Bombay Government changed its attitude and policy with the release of Mr. Savarker, gratified the Indian public by the unconditional release of Mahatma Gandhi, and it is high time that Maulana Hasrat Mohani should also be released. The Maulana is not only a learned divine respected by all Mahomedans whether co-operators or non-cooperators, but he is a fine Urdu scholar and a poet. These considerations were enough to entitle him to some consideration at the hands of the Government. He should atleast have been given all the privileges which his status in life required, but Government wanted to be vindictive for his political views. They would not give him books or newspapers or writing materials. They refused him interviews and made his life in prison unbearable. They wanted not only to imprison his body but wanted also to imprison his mind which they wanted to starve. He must not think and he must not get food for thinking a poet to be denied paper and pen to give vent to his poetical feelings. Such a thing is possible only in the regime of the most autocratic Government irresponsible to the people. Let Hon. the Home Member now assert his true instincts of an Englishman, respecting an Honourable political opponent and say whether in his own country a man would be condemned to a solitary cell for two and a half years for breaking an irksome jail rule. If he broke that rule, the responsibility lies on the Government, who put him in those circumstances. A starving man could be excused if he steals a bread to keep him body and soul togethre. Similarly an educated man can be excused if he get a newspaper by stealth for he refuses to die a mental death and to sentence him to two and a half years for such a thing is monstrous. He was sentenced for 2 years for sedition but two and a half years for breaking an irksome jail rule. I hope this Council will tell Government to be reasonable and to change their heart and set free our political prisoners so that the present tension between Government and people may lessen. By the release of Mahatma Gandhi Government have eased the situation. Let them go a step forward and release the Maulana and win the golden opinion of the Mahomedans and Hindus alike. The Assembly has recently passed a resolution for his release and I hope that this House will accept my resolution, and will show the Government that it will not tolerate harsh and inhuman treatment given to our political prisoners in jail.

Lastly I appeal to the Home Member to accept the resolution on the grounds of humanity of which he has presented a good deal to this House. His sympathy and good faith are on trial. Action is better than words and if Government would respond to the feeling of the House the House would respond to the wishes of the Government and thus there will be Co-operation and smoothness in the future.

Dr. M. B. Velkar (Bombay South) in supporting the resolution said that the Maulana was incarcerated not for any other crime but for the love of his country which he loved so passionately. It was a crime of patriotism. The sentence which was passed upon him was due to his speeches in 1921 when he had to make psychological study of the whole question. It was in fact a warning to Government that if the Government denied the real sentiment of the country and that if they killed Non-violent Non-co-operation there would come into being violence in the country. The non-constitutional movement alleged against him was a misnomer as there was no constitution in India. The Reforms given to India were a sham because the voice of the representatives of the people in the Councils and Assemblies were flouted by the Government. So he submitted that so long as there was no constitution in this country men like Maulana Hasrat Mohani would arise imbued with patriotic motives.

Mr. Nur Mohmed (Hyderabad) said in the history of every struggling nations a time came when to get liberty their children had to undergo hardships. It was the case even in England and all parts of the world, and so it was in India. Maulana Hasrat Mohani and other political prisoners had gone to jail as a sacrifice for the love of their country. He appealed the elected Indian Ministers, and the Brahmins and the non-Brahmins to bote solidly for the resolution and thus show the manhood of India to the other nations of the world. Maulana Hasrat Mohani had broken jail rules because he considered that the sentence imposed upon him was unjust. Mahatma Gandhi observed the jail rules because he said that the sentence passed upon him was just. The Maulana was a political prisoner and it was not right on the part of the Government to starve him mentally by depriving him from reading newspapers. He then made reference of some English prisoners of war in the hands of the Turks who though they gave a word of honour not to escape yet ran away.

Mr. Montgomerie (Home Secretary) asked the Hon. President if a reference could be made by the Hon. Member on the conduct of H. M.'s officers without being substantiated.

Hon. President: It is a very serious charge against H. M.'s officers to make without substantiation.

Mr. Nur Mohmed withdrew the statement and said Maulana Hasrat Mohani was a political prisoner and he should be treated as a prisoner of war but instead of treating him with the dignity of a prisoner of war he was placed in the Ahmedabad jail in solitary confinement. He condemned the cellular confinement given to him for six months which, he said, should not be given more than a week and urged the House to pass the resolution.

HOME MEMBER'S OPPOSITION.

Sir Maurice Hayward (Home Member) said Maulana Hasrat Mohani did not reside in this Presidency, but came from the U. P. In 1903 he graduated and took his B.A. degree at the Oriental College, Aligarh, and in 1908 took up literary work and was sentenced to imprisonment. In 1909 he was released before the expiry of the sentence. In 1913 security was demanded from him. In 1915 he attended the All-India Moslem League when he disturbed the peaceful atmosphere. In 1916 he was interned on suspicion of having connection with Kabul and in the same year he was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. In 1918 he was released under general amnesty. In 1921 he attended the National Congress, Moslem League and the Khilafat Conference at Ahmedabad where he attempted to move the resolution of independence. At the Congress, Mahatma Gandhi's efforts defeated his object and at the Khilafat Conference, Hakim Ajmal Khan ruled him out of order, but at the Moslem League as its President he made utterances of the objectionable words which he was prevented elsewhere and as a consequence proceedings were taken against him. His speech was one which was impossible for the Government to overlook. In his speech he said that peaceful methods were opposed to natural and just aspiration of the Moslems and he wanted independence on the lines of the American Republic and said "Kill the opponents where they are found." It was, he said, a very serious speech which no responsible Government could countenance. In October, 1922, a few months after his conviction he was found sending letters from the Sabarmati jail and the result was that the officials of the jail were punished. To a visiting official who remonstrated with him for this breach of rules he said "I will keep on writing, nothing will prevent me." When he was removed from Sabarmati to Yeravda he refused to move and he was bodily removed to his compartment in the train.

Mr. Nariman: Release him then. (Laughter.)

Sir Maurice Hayward, continuing, said the only thing that could be done was therefore to cut down his privilege in the jail, but he was not given solitary confinement and whenever taking exercise he was privileged tto talk with other prisoners and besides there were cells adjoining his. The unfortunate incident of smuggling newspapers at Yeravda brought punishment on other warders who were also convicted and sentenced. In regard to the sentence imposed upon the Maulana, Sir Maurice said he was glad to inform the House that the Court of Appeal that day had confirmed the sentence, but reduced it to six months' imprisonment under each head, the sentence to run concurrently. His original sentence of two years under Section 124 he said would expire this month and the sentence for the breach of prison discipline which was awarded to two years and a half on two counts would begin probably from the next month so that he had to suffer only six months' imprisonment. In the jail he was a very difficult prisoner and the only thing Government could do would be in view of the peculiar temperament of Hasrat Mohani to treat him suitably in regard to the punishment.

HOME MEMBER'S "CONCILIATORY" SPEECH.

Maulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed (Poona) appreciated the speech of the Hon. Home Member as conciliatory and praiseworthy, and said he knew Maulana Hasrat Mohani for the last three years as a great poet and a religious reformer. It was unfortunate that he had a uncontrollable mind, but he did not think that the speech which he made would be taken notice of by any self-governing country. In fact, Maulana Hasrat Mohani's voice was one in the wilderness and that he had no special following. After all, he said, Maulana Hasrat Mohani was a polititcal agitator and if in other parts Indian political agitators were released and man like Lala Harkishan Lal who was sentenced to transportation for life were promoted to Ministership he failed to see why Maulana Hasrat Mohani should not be released. The very fact that the High Court had reduced the sentence substantially showed that that the sentence was given for political reasons. As the High Court had come to their assistance he hoped that the Government too would come to their assistance and release the Maulana immediately.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar (Bombay University) said:—In supporting this resolution, I have to invite the attention of the House to a few relevant considerations. I do not wish to go behind the fact of the Maulana's conviction confirmed in the Appeal by the High Court. The resolution contains only a recommendation to Government to remit the unexpired portion of his sentence. The Hon. the Home Member has stated already that Maulana Hasrat Mohani has already been admitted to the benefit of remissions, and that the High Court has already reduced his sentences for bribery to six months. If that is so, it is just a question of about six months' remission of sentence. May I tell the Government that the endeavour of the present Government to pacify public feelings, of which an earnest has been given in the release of Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Savarkar, is likely to remain incomplete, unless Mahomedan feelings are also placated by the release of one, whom Mahomedans regard as a poet of eminence and originality. It is clear that his doctrine of Independence is held by him as an ideal, which he endeavours to aspire to. It must be further borne in mind that mere political ideals, unless they lead to social injury and harm, should not be punishable by the State. It is further to be noted that the speeches, for which he was arraigned, have been productive of no injurious effects, as the Home Member admitted, even in the Assemblies, where they were delivered, namely, the Congress, Moslem League and the Khilafat Conference. That will make clear that his speeches have not led to any violence or breach of public peace or any untoward result of an injurious character. Therefore, his crime is that he utters sentiments which, apart from their result on society, fall within Section 124-A. As regards that Section I may tell the Government that it is so widely worded that anything from a political harangue to Milton's Aeropagitica will fall within that Section. One consideration which Government have always to bear in mind, is that when the sentiments, which carried to excess invite the application of the Indian Penal Code, are spread over 99 out of every 100 to the educated classes in a country, the true remedy does not lie in prosecutions under the Penal Code but in reconciling public opinion by granting what the public desire to have.

Concluding Mr. Jayakar said:—The Government should take a more practical view of the whole question and not lose this opportunity of recordling the Mahomedan sentiments. The Home Member has admitted that the times have changed. If so there is no need now to detain a man like Maulana Hasrat Mohani in jail any longer.

Mr. A. Montgomerie (Home Secretary), opposing the resolution said Maulana Hasrat Mohani was not a prisoner of war, but was convicted for a very serious offence of bribery. He submitted offences of corruption and bribery could not be treated lightly.

JUSTICE "DISTEMPERED BY POLITICS."

Mr. Joseph Baptista (Bombay North) said the case of Maulana Hasrat Mohani was a fit case which required the exercise of prerogative of H. E. the Governor. He was delighted at the attitude of the Hon. the Home Member, and said such attitude was calculated to turn the Non-co-operators into responsive co-operators. It was quite clear before the House that the Maulana was an extraordinary and abnormal fellow and, unquestionably, jail was not a fit place for him. He thought that British justice was always tempered with mercy, but in this case British justice was distempered by politics. The magistrate who inflicted punishment upon him was animated by political consideration and not judicial consideration, and he congratulated the High Court for sending forth the papers without anybody's interference and reducing the sentence.

Hon. Home Member asked the Hon President if Mr. Baptista was in order in criticising a judicial officer.

The Hon. President ruled that the Hon. Member can criticise the judgment.

Mr. Baptista: I said what I have said and would not withdraw a word. (Laughter.)

Hon. President: You are not asked to withdraw.

Mr. Baptista: The sentence was so severe that it is reduced by 400 per cent. (Laughter.)

The Hon. Home Member here again raised a point of order, and quoted Standing Order 5, rule 7, sub-clause 4, which said that no judicial officer should be criticised.

The Hon. President: I adhere to the ruling I have given. (Reads the clause.) Mr. Baptista only condemns the sentence which he said was passed not on judicial consideration. It is criticism of the decision.

Mr. Baptista then pointed out the system that prevailed in England where all the 12 jurors had to be unanimous in a case of sedition and compared the trial and the verdict of the jury in the case of Maulana Hasrat Mohani and said by releasing him the prestige of the Government would in no way suffer.

Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar (Poona) said he had visited Maulana Hasrat Mohani in the Yeravda jail, and had talked in all for 20 hours on the merits and demerits of his case and found him a very reasonable and extremely sensible gentleman. The Maulana had explained to him that he had adopted that attitude because he did not consider at all that he was guilty for the offence he was charged. Maulana Hasrat Mohani expected the Government to classify him at least as a first-class prisoner, but that too was not done. He then narrated the defence which he had conducted on behalf of the Maulana and the obstacles he had to encounter and urged the Hon. Home Member to examine his case personally.

Mr. J. P. Bunter (nominated) was going to address when the Hon. President asked him if he had conducted the case against the Maulana as a Public Prosecutor. Mr. Bunter having replied in the affirmative he was asked by the Hon. President to speak on facts and nothing on the case. Mr. Bunter, however, was going into the merits of the case and Mr. Jayakar had to raise a point of order as the resolution before the House embodied a recommendation to the Government to release the Maulana.

Hon. President: I had to call to order Mr. Bhopatker twice.

Mr. Baptista: He (Mr. Bunter) is doing worse. (Laughter.)

Mr. Bunter, concluding, said that the Magistrate had to go to the cell of the Maulana to pronounce the sentence as he refused to come out and when the case was proceeded with he asked "Is this the Magistrate or somebody brought from the street?" "How am I to know that he is a Magistrate?" He opposed the resolution.

After the Hon. Home Member replied the resolution was put to votes and carried without going to the division.

HORNIMAN RESOLUTION.

Mr. K. F. Nariman (Bombay South) then moved that "This Council recommends to the Governor-in-Council to remove the bar against the entry of Mr. Benjamin Guy Horniman into India."

Mr. Nariman said:—

Sir,—After giving notice of this motion, I had hoped and expected that like the motion for the release of Mahatma Gandhi both in the Assembly as well as in this Council, the necessity for moving it would never arise and this hope and expectation was further encouraged by the courage and statesmanship displayed by H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson in undoing several iniquitous acts of injustice perpetrated by his predecessor. But although the public of Bombay have waited and waited for days and weeks, it is really disappointing to find that in spite of express and definite opinion not only of the province but of the whole country manifested in the resolution passed by the Assembly, H. E. has not yet taken the move in the right direction. After the release of Mahatma and the removal of the iniquitious tax on Borsad, and release of Savarkar, the public were awaiting with almost feverish anxiety every day to hear the third announcement about the removal of the ban on Mr. Horniman, it is really a matter of regret that wiser counsels have not yet prevailed, and the good effect produced by some generous acts of Justice and Equity of the new Regime are sought to be marred by this one great and dark act of injustice and hardship.

Sir, the case of Mr. Horniman has created a strange anomaly in this country. We Indians, a subject race, of all shades of political opinion and of different castes and creeds are standing up to fight for the rights and liberties of an Englishman, whereas the Britishers of all shades of opinion both in this country as well as in England, have driven to deprive one of their own kith and kin of that liberty and freedom which they claim to be their birth-right, of which they are supposed to be the best advocates. The situation reflects as great a credit on the sense of equality and fair-play of Indians as it casts disgrace on the British sense of Justice and Equity. Is it not deplorable that in the whole of this vast land with perhaps one or two solitary and honourable exceptions there is not one Britisher who has the courage as a matter of principle forgetting personality to cry aloud against this outrage on one of his own countryman, an outrage of such a grave and serious nature that if committed in their own country against the lowest of the low, the hue and cry would be so great as even to bring the proudest British Cabinet to its knees? Is it the proud privilege of the Indians alone to protect the right and interests of a White British subject in this country? Have not so many European Association and Institutions supposed to be in existence for the protection of the rights of their community, a duty to perform and responsibility to discharge?

Sir, the position was reversed some one or two centuries ago, when real stalwarts of British Liberty, Sheridan and Burke, were fighting for the rights and privileges of Indians in the British Parliament against the atrocities and iniquities of the Highest British Officer of the Crown in India. To-day, we humble Indians are trying to repay that obligation by attempting to uphold in Indian Legislatures the prestige and position of an Englishman against the atrocities and outrages of his own countrymen: How preposterous is that claim to be the trustees of dumb masses in India appear when they have not the courage and justice to protect one of their own country man.

PETTY-MINDED SPITE.

It was on the same solemn occasion in his indictment against Warren Hastings that Sheridan in his eloquent and impres-

(Continued on page 10)

A Gas Cooking Stove will roast, bake or boil at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable and cleanest method of cooking.
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FINANCE BILL.

CERTIFIED BY VICEROY.

TO BE INTRODUCED IN COUNCIL ON MONDAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, March 18.

In the Council of State this morning a message was read from the Governor-General that as the Legislative Assembly had refused leave to introduce the Finance Bill in the recommended form yesterday he had in exercise of powers conferred by Sub-Section one of Section 67 (b) of the Government of India Act certified the Bill as essential in the interests of British India. In pursuance of the same section, His Excellency recommended to the Council of State to pass the Bill.

Replying to Mr. Raza Ali it was stated on behalf of Government that the bill would be taken into consideration by the Council on Monday.

NEW LEGISLATIVE RULES.

SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, March 19.

To-day's sessions of the Assembly lasted only 35 minutes, but quite interesting information was made available as a result of supplementary and private questions. Attendance to-day was considerably smaller than during the recent exciting sittings. About a dozen questions on the order paper stood in the name of Haji Wajiddin and related to the conditions of the service of Government Press employees.

Mr. Chatterjee replying to a question said that Government of India are in communication with the Secretary of State on a subject of giving benefit of the Provident Fund to Government Press employees. The question of the payment of arrears of the employees' share of the Fund would be considered.

Mr. Percy Lindsay asked whether the report that the Simla session of Legislature had cost 128 lakhs was not incorrect. Sir Basil Blackett corrected the mistake and said the cost was not 128 lakhs but 128 thousand rupees.

NEW LEGISLATIVE RULES.

Mr. K. C. Neogy then asked a question on which followed a series of supplementary questions about the much debated new Legislative rules. He drew the attention of Sir Moncrieff Smith to the following statement by Sir Malcolm Hailey in the Assembly on the 20th January 1922: "It is not the function of the Governor-General-in-Council to the recommendations to the Governor-General in regard to the exercise of his personal power, nor can they in any way seek to sway his decision". Mr. Neogy asked whether in view of the above statement made by Sir Malcolm Hailey an exception has been made in the Legislative Rule 38 A in so far as it contemplates the Governor-General being moved by the Governor-General-in-Council in regard to the exercise of his personal power under section 67 B of the Government of India Act".

Sir Moncrieff Smith said the intention of the Rule was merely to afford the Governor-General an opportunity for deciding whether he would exercise his power of recommendation or not. He admitted it would have been better if the Rules had been so worded. He congratulated Mr. Neogy in detecting that Rule was unhappily phrased and in possessing excellent memory. Sir Malcolm Hailey's enunciation of thee position quoted by Mr. Neogy was correct. The Governor-General-in-Council would not, and in fact dare not, attempt to control or sway the Governor-General's discretion in the exercise of his powers.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar asked if it was open to the Governor-General-in-Council to move the Governor-General to exercise the power of recommendation was it not equally open to the House to recommend to the Governor-General-in-Council to move the Governor-General to consider the opinion of the House in respect of a bill?

Sir Malcolm Hailey said the Rules as they stood, referred to a Government bill but he imagined if a private member wanted to get the Viceroy's recommendation in respect of a private bill, there was nothing to prevent him from doing so.

Mr. Rangaswami said he wanted to know whether the House could move the Governor-General-in-Council to move Governor-General to refrain from exercising his power in respect of a bill.

Sir Malcolm Hailey said the Rules regulated the procedure. He thought that the Hon. Member was drawing implication from the defective language of the new Rules which Government was prepared to end.

Mr. Ramachandra Rao asked why these Rules were not referred to a Committee of the House.

Sir Moncrieff Smith said that the Rule-making power was purely an executive action.

Dr. Gour pointed out that the Rules made were "ultra vires" in the sense that they widened the narrow limits of certification and recommendation contemplated by section 67—B.

Sir Moncrieff Smith differed and pointed out that the Rules were made not under section 67 B but Section 67.

Mr. Doraiswami Iyengar suggested that such Rules be communicated to the House through the President rather than merely by notification in the Gazette, thereby giving a chance to the members to discuss them.

Sir Montrieff Smith replied that there was nothing to prevent Mr. Iyengar from raising them even if they were published in the Gazette.

Mr. Ramachandra Rao asked whether the Rules could not have been referred to a Committee.

Sir Moncrieff Smith said that there was nothing to prevent such a Committee being formed. But it had not been done before.

Mr. Ramachandra Rao and Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar ponted that Committee appointed to formulate the Rules, before the reformed Legislative Assembly came into being, discussed these Rules.

Sir Malcolm Hailey said that the Reform Advisory Committee had considered the Electoral and Devolution Rules, but he was not aware that its opinion was taken on Legislative Rules.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar said that he knew that when the Advisory Committee was set up Legislative Rules came before it.

The Home Member: "He did not know if any member of the Committee had communicated to the member what was put before the Committee, but the speaker was not fully aware of it."

Mr. Ramachandra Rao said that he was a member of the Advisory Committee in Madras which considered Legislative Rules.

These supplementary questions over, Sir, Malcolm Hailey made a statement giving details of treatment accorded to State prisoners under arrest under Regulation 3. Visitors had been appointed to visit them in jail every month and submit their recommendations to the Jail Superintendent for communication to Local Government on the question of their treatment in jail. Facilities in respect of newspapers, magazines and periodicals had also been extended.

BENGAL BOMB FACTORY.

Sir Malcolm Hailey made another statement stating that the Bengal Government's report confirmed in substance the Press report about the discovery of a bomb factory. He had also received names and other details but as judical proceedings were soon to be begun he could not disclose them. A numberl of arrests had been made.

On a motion of Sir Basil Blackett the income tax Amendment Bill, as amended by the Select Committee with another minor amendment proposed by the Finance Member, was passed.

On the motion of Sir Basil Blackett, amendment made by the Council of State in the Coinage Act Amendment Bill was taken into consideration.

The Assembly adjourned till to-morrow.

INDIAN MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, March 18.

Mr. Butler moved that the Bill amending the Indian Merchant Shipping Act be circulated for eliciting public opinion. This measure gives power to prescribe that no pilgrim, who intends to return to India after performing pilgrimage, shall be allowed to leave from any port in British India, unless he is in possession of a return ticket or has deposited a sufficient sum to meet the cost of the return journey. Mr. Butler made it clear that Government had to intention to rush through the measure.

Mr. Haji Wajiuddin said the circulation of the Bill would create an atmosphere of happiness and confidence and would remove all future obstacles in getting through the Bill passed.

Mr. Butler's motion was adopted.

Sir Malcolm Hailey introduced a bill further to amend the Court Fees Act, the Succession Certificate Act and the Code of Civil Procedure and also to repeal certain enactments amending the Court Fees Act. Sir Malcolm explained that the need for the amendment of the Act in the Indian Legislature to deal with the procedure, principle and methods of realising fees had became urgent, as it was desirable, as far as possible to co-ordinate the law prevailing in different provinces. The object of the Bill was to revise the whole Act and bring it up-to-date. Its object was not to increase provincial revenues from Court Fees, though possibly the removal of some of the existing anomalies might secure some slight increase.

PARSI BATTALION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, March 19.

In regard to Mr. Naoroji Dumasia's intervention in the Legislative Assembly on behalf of Parsi Pioneers Battalion, His Excellency and his Military Secretary, Mr. Burdon, to the southern command to stop signing of certificates. This decision must satisfy the Parsi community as it is brought about by a sympathetic response made by His Excellency an dhis Military Secretary, Mr. Burdon. Owing to Mr. Dumasia's earnest appeal on behalf of the Parsi volunteers Lord Rawlinson's decision was made known to the Southern Command by wire from Delhi yesterday.

"RULE WITH FIRMNESS"

"D. T'S" COUNSEL TO GOVT.

LONDON, March 18.

Commenting on the latest political happenings in India, the "Daily Telegraph" says: One thing certain about the future is India will be spared the frightful disaster of the concession of the Swarajists' demand by the Imperial Parliament "There is only one method of dealing with the problems of anarchical conspiracy outside politics and constitution-wrecking in the Councils. Absolute firmness must be shown in tracking down and repressing the one and carrying on the Government of India in the face of follies and provocation of the other. There is no body of public opinion in Britain which would urge any different counsel on the Viceroy and his administration.—Reuter.

SWARAJISTS' IRRESPONSIBILITY

LONDON, March 18.

In an editorial comment to-day the "Daily News" says the Swarajists are apparently anxious to wreck the Reforms before a fair opportunity to prove their efficacy has been given. Those responsible for rejecting the Budget do not speak for the majority of millions but for a few who want self-Government regardless of their capacity to exercise it and before they have acquired elementary wisdom in the first principles of political economy.—Reuter.

IMPROVEMENT IN FRANC.

LONDON, March 18.

Francs continued their improvement. When the London market closed the French Francs were quoted at 84/65 and the Belgian at 101.—Reuter.

STAND ON EQUAL PLATFORM.

OF MUTUAL TRUST, LOVE AND SORROW.

MRS. NAIDU'S LECTURE.

LONDON, March 19.

The City Hall was crowded on the occasion of the Indian welcome to Mrs. Sarojini Naidu with the result that she was obliged to address an overflow meeting in a minor hall. The meeting presented a striking appearance owing to hundreds of Fezzes on the floor of the hall while women were accomodated in bays above. Proceedings were most enthusiastic. Mrs. Naidu was supported on the platform by a number of Cape Labour Legislators and other Europeans besides representatives of practically every Indian or coloured association from the four Provinces of the Union. Her speech, devoid of politics, was based on symbolism and imagery, and was received with repeated applause. The keynote of the speech was the common brotherhood of coloured races, and the speaker urged that White and coloured men should stand on an equal platform of mutual trust, mutual love and mutual sorrow for the wrongs they had done to each other in their ignorance.—Reuter.

PRO-REPUBLICAN DEMONSTRATION AT TEHERAN.

LONDON, March 19.

Teheran.—A large pro-Republican demonstration took place, to-day, outside the city. Bazaars were closed for the occassion. It is reported that the Crown Prince has been warned to leave the Palace and the Royal Ladies have already quitted the Palace. A split has occurred in the Reformist or Progressive Party in the Mejliss which will deprive it of its majority.—Reuter.

CLOSING FINANCIAL YEAR.

A LARGE BALANCE SHEET.

LONDON, March 19.

In view of the fact that the realised surplus of forty-eight millions to date is anticipated, national accounts show a large balance for the financial year ending in a fortnight's time.—Reuter.

ANGORA ASSEMBLY.

ADOPTION OF NEW CONSTITUTION.

LONDON, March 19.

Constantinople.—The National Assembly has adopted the first seventeen articles of the new constitution. There was a lively discussion as to whether women should be included in Article 10 under which every Turk who has completed his eighteenth year is entitled to vote, and it was finally decided to insert the word "male."—Reuter.

REORGANISATION OF FRENCH ARMY.

PROVISION FOR RHINEL AND OCCUPATION.

LONDON, March 18.

Paris.—A Bill for the reorganisation of the army has been introduced into the Chamber and provides for an active army of 32 divisions in addition to the special troops which are divided into sixteen army corps. Ten divisions would be stationed in the Rhineland.—Reuter.

FRENCH FINANCIAL PROPOSALS.

ADOPTED BY SENATE.

LONDON, March 18.

Paris.—The Senate to-day by 151 votes to 23 adopted the whole of Government's financial proposals.

The left Wing in the Senate abstained from voting.—Reuter.

ALLEGED FRANCO CZECHO-SLOVAKIA AGREEMENT

LONDON, Mar. 19.

Berlin.—The alleged secret agreement between France and Czecho-Slovakia has been published in newspapers to-day providing for reciprocal help in the event of war with Germany, while both would assist Poland if involved in war with Germany.

The Czecho-Slovak Embassy has issued a denial.—Reuter.

DECLINE IN RUBBER PRICE.

LONDON, March 18.

Rubber in London yesterday fell to eleven pence farthing per pound lowest since October 1922. This is attributed to a heavy selling by speculators, principally on forward positions.—Reuter.

PRINCE'S RIDING ACCIDENTS.

QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Mar. 18.

The question of the Prince of Wales' riding accidents was raised in the Commons today by Mr. Moore-Brabazon who asked whether it was within the province of the Commons to represent to the Sovereign its grave concern at the repeated risks run by the Heir to the Throne.

The Speaker replied that personally he had no tongue to speak there except as the House might direct him. The matter rested with the responsible Ministers of the Crown.—Reuter.

BREEZE IN BENGAL COUNCIL.

NATIONALISTS LEAVE THE HALL.

PROTEST AGAINST MINISTER'S REMARK

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Mar. 18.

To-day's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council, when the motion to throw out the Budget was discussed, was marked by a heated incident.

While Mr. Haq, Minister for Education, was speaking the Swarajists and the Nationalists took objection to certain remarks and left the Council in a body as a protest.

His Excellency attended the Council and explained the constitutional issues involved in throwing out the Budget altogether.

The Maharaja Bahadur of Burdwan asked for a grant of Rs. 33,66,000 for expenditure under land revenue.

There were 170 motions for reduction and refusal of the demand. All motions except one for the refusal of the demand were withdrawn.

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta (Swarajist) moved that this demand be refused. He said his object was to kill Diarchy. The attitude of Government designed to stifle the aims of the people made them decide to be no party to support the farce of a Budget. The Reforms had given them sham powers. Government had flouted the wishes of the people. It had refused the demand of a Round Table Conference. It had not given effect to the resolutions carried in the Council to release political prisoners and to withdraw the repressive laws. He opposed the demand because Government had refused their demand, because Government refused to hear public opinion, because Government refused to release political prisoners, because Government retained the repressive laws, and because Government did not give them control over the purse. This led to a lengthy debate in which a number of members took part, Swarajists and Nationalists supporting Mr. Sen Gupta's motion for the refusal of the grant, and Europeans, Officials and Moderates opposing it.

Hon. Mr. Fazlul Huq, Minister for Education, opposing said, if the demand was not granted Government servants would not get their salary, a state of things which could not go on. He next said that the Government of India Act could only be amended or modified by Parliament and that would take time. The speaker was constantly interrupted and he asked "Is it good breeding to be laughing at me? (Cries of "No, No"). Is it good sense? ("No, No") Is it good manners? ("No, No").

President:—"Order, Order."

Mr. Sen Gupta:—"Is good breeding the monopoly of Government?"

Mr. Huq:—"It is the monopoly of those who have been brought up as gentlemen."

Mr. Akhil Chander Dutt (Nationalist).—"That is objectionable."

President:—"It is not objectionable. The Hon. Member must understand that if the Hon. Minister is interrupted like that, he may get provoked."

Mr. C. R. Das:—"Am I to understand that the Hon. Minister has got the right of telling a member of the house that he is not a gentleman?"

President:—"Mr. Das knows that the Hon. Minister has said nothing of the kind. He has been subjected to constant interruptions and if you, Mr. Das, were subjected to a strain of constant interruption, you would also lose temper."

Mr. Das:—"I can assure you, Sir, that I would not tell any member that he is not a gentleman."

Mr. Huq:—"No such observation was made by me."

Mr. Suhrawardy (Swarajist) rose to say something, when the President called him to order, saying "I don't want Dr. Suhrawardy's intervention in this matter".

The Swarajists and Nationalists then left the hall in a body.

The Council then adjourned.

THROWING OUT THE BUDGET

LORD LYTON'S WARNING

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Mar. 18.

Addressing the Bengal Legislative Council to-day His Excellency Lord Lytton uttered a warning as to the result of rejecting the entire Budget. He pointed out that the first thing would be that not only would the present ministers have to resign but no others would be appointed. Because there would be no funds from which to pay their salaries. He would then have to declare an emergency to have arisen in which it was not possible for him to appoint any ministers and by virtue of rules take charge of the transferred subjects himself.

In regard to the transferred subjects, the Governor said he had power to restore every single grant and no interest therefore on the reserved side, need suffer by rejection of the budget. With regard to the transferred subjects, however, he had no power whatever his wishes might be, to restore a single grant. He might authorise expenditure on the ground that it was necessary for the safety and tranquility of the province or for carrying on of any department, but he could restore nothing. He could only authorise expenditure within very strict limits. By authorising expenditure he could proivide funds for all the services, for all departments and institutions of Government such as Government hospitals, medical schools, colleges, farms and all promised institutions in the mofussil. Those institutions could be provided if he so desired with the salaries of their staff and the bare necessities of their existence but nothing more he could provide, nothing for the expansion or improvement. It would not be in his power whether he wished it or not to do more than that Government contributions to all aide institutions would at once lapse both universities at Calcutta and Decca would be deprived of all Government assistance and the Dacca University being without other sources of revenue would have to close down Government aid to all local institutions would cease. Eighteen lakhs to local bodies for primary education would be withdrawn, five lakhs of loans to municipalities and district boards would cease, nineteen lakhs to the municipalities and district boards for public health and water supply and three lakhs of grants to the hospitals and dispensaries would also be lost. Generally speaking, the nation building departments would be completely starved. Education, public health, medical relief, agriculture and industries would be deprived of all assistance from Government. They would be starved and crippled and a serious injury will be inflicted not on Government which would remain unaffected but upon the people. His Excellency warned members not to think Government would not dare to face such a situation. Government, he said, would not be embarrassed by such a situation which was not of their creation and from which they would in no way suffer Those who brought it about, would have to justify their action as best they might, to those whom they represented and the Governor asked the members to consider whether it was better to provide funds for carrying on of the administration and by influencing the personnel of the ministers to secure the spending of those funds according to the members' wishes or by rejecting the whole budget to deprive such a Government as would be left of any power to help matter in which members and their constituencies were interested.

NATIONALISTS' NARROW SUCCESS.

TWO DEMANDS FOR GRANTS REFUSED.

CALCUTTA, March 16.

Voting ook place in the Bengal Legislative Council to-day on the refusal of three demands for grants; two on the Reserved Department and one on the Transferred Department. The coalition National Party won by a narrow margin in carrying two-motions for refusal of grants under reserved heads, but failed by one vote in refusing a grant for a transferred head. The first demand by Givernment was for Land Revenue to the extent of Rs. 33,66,000 and this was refused. Then came a demand of Rs. 11,97,000 under the head of Excise (Transferred) and this demand was carried by Government, the motion for its refusal having been defeated by 65 to 64. The third demand of Rs. 96,200 for stamp was refused by 64 to 63.

EGYPT AND BRITAIN.

ZAGLUL'S MESSAGE TO MACDONALD

LONDON, March 18.

Zaglul Pasha has sent the following message to Mr. MacDonald:—

"Warmest thanks for the kind message of your cordial welcome to the youngest parliament which has been received with enthusiasm, coming as it does from a great country which first laid down principles and practice of political liberty that has given birth to real democracy. This welcome has been received as a brotherly tribute to the genius of a people in the process of reawakening.

Your declaration with regard to the commencement of negotiations is echoed in the speech from the Throne because on both the sides we consider the moment opportune to seek together a solution which will establish intimate relations of friendship on a solid and mutually satisfactory basis. We are convinced we shall succeed in our aim, for both sides are guided by the same desire for justice and concord, inspired by equal reciprocal confidence."—Reuter.

EGYPTIAN PARLIAMENT.

DIFFICULTY IN MAINTENANCE OF DISCIPLINE.

LONDON, March 18.

Cairo.—The President of the Legislative Assembly since opening of the Parliament has experienced difficulty in maintaining order and discipline. He attempted ineffectually to-night to secure respect for the Chair, but some members persisted in shouting defiance whereupon the President adjourned the House until March 22nd. The chief difficulty has been the number of deputies wanting to speak at the same time.—Reuter.

COAL DISPUTE.

PREMIER'S STATEMENT IN PARLIAMENT

LEAFIELD, Midnight, Mar. 17.

The Premier in the House of Commons made a statement on the situation in regard to the coal dispute. He said that from the time Government came into office the danger of a coal-mining strike had been the subject of constant consideration and of interviews with representative persons and organisations. The coal owners had made an offer to the miners. The miners' representatives regarded this offer as inadequate and had asked for legislation to secure for them wages commensurate with the cost of living. At interviews which the Secretary for mines had subsequently held with the representatives of each side it had become apparent although the coal owners had stated that they had gone to the farthest possible limit of concession, each side preferred to secure a settlement by industrial negotations if possible. The Secretary for Mines was, therefore, inviting both sides to meet him again this week in the hope that some way of achieving this might be found. Government would continue to use its best offices to secure such a settlement.—B.O.W.

DEATH OF SIR F. BRIDGE.

Death has occurred of Sir Frederick Bridge.—Reuter.

Sir Frederic Bridge was the King Edward Professor of Music London University since 1902.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN CONFERENCE

TO COME OFF EARLY IN APRIL

LEAFIELD, Midnight, Mar. 17.

The Anglo-Russian Conference to deal with the political and economic questions still outstanding between the two countries will begin as suggested by the British Government in the first week of April. The personnel of the Russian Commission, it is understood, has not been finally decided upon. On the British side negotiations will be under the personal supervision of the Prime Minister assisted by Mr. Ponsonby, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs.—B.O.W.

SINGAPORE SCHEME.

LORD'S OPPOSITION

LONDON, March 18.

The House of Lords, to-day carried by 56 votes to 19 the motion of Lord Curzon expressing regret at Government's action in abandoning the Singapore Scheme and "believing that the development of the naval base at Singapore as approved by the Imperial Conference is urgently required for the protection of commerce, the security of the Dominions and the future maintenance of peace."—Reuter.

ALLEGED COMMUNISTS ON TRIAL.

PROCEEDINGS COMMENCE AT CAWNPORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CAWNPORE, March 17.

The trial opened to-day in the court of the Joint Magistrate against eight Indians alleged to be Bolshevik agents charged under Section 121-A, with conspiracy to establish a branch organisation of the Communist International throughout British India, with the object to deprive the King Emperor of the Sovereignty of British India. Four of the accused were absent, two of whom Messrs. Mahendra Nath Roy and Rameshandal Sharma being outside India.

PROSECUTION STORY.

The prosecution alleged that the accused had been attempting to make use of an Association of Workers and Peasants or the Peoples Party under the leadership of the accused for securing complete separation of India from Imperialistic Britain by violent revolutions and with economic programme of such a character as to attract both the peasants and workers. It was further alleged that the organisation was to have both legal and illegal basis and an attempt was to be made to secure the control of the Indian National Congress. The conspiracy was to be financed by a revolutionary organisation in Russia and an agreement constituting the conspiracy was arrived at by means of letters written by the accused to one another from various places one of which was Cawnpore.

Colonel Kaye, Director, Central Intelligence Government of India, in the course of his examination said that some persons whom Government considered as Indian revolutionaries from Europe, called a meeting in 1921 at Moscow, with a view to making arrangements for the furtherance of Bolshevik propaganda. Finally one Mahendranath Roy was selected as the leader of the organisation. As a result of this information Government authorised the stoppage, interception and examination of persons. The Government of India ordered the prohibition of certain newspapers and pamphlets under the Sea Customs Act. In course of time, the witness obtained a number of letters, newspapers and circulars. Some were original, some copies and some photographs of originals which were produced as exhibits.

FURTHER EVIDENCE.

CAWNPORE, March 18.

Further hearing of the case against four persons alleged to be Bolshevik agents was resumed to-day in the court of the Joint Magistrate. Council for the prosecution put in various documents alleged to have been sent by Mr. M. N. Roy in Berlin to the accused at various places in India. Among these was a long letter purported to have come from the Executive Committee of the Third Communist International and addressed to the First Conference of Workers and Peasants' Party of India, which was then about to be established. The letter was dated 14th June 1923 and gehan there:—

LETTER FROM THIRD INTERNATIONAL.

"The Communist International hails the first Working Class Party of India. It is a historic task that you have undertaken and in this task you can count upon the heartiest sympathy and fullest support of the revolutionary proletariat of the world."

The letter proceeded to point out that the fundamental points in the programme of the Political Party of Indian Workers and peasants must be the following:—(1) Complete separation from the Imperial connection. (2) Establishment of a democratic republic. (3) Abolition of landlordism and radical adjustment of land ownership. (4) Nationalisation of the means of transportation and other public utilities. (5) Eight hour day. (6) Minimum wages. (7) Workers Councils in the factories and Peasants' Union in the villages to protect the interests of the toiling masses.

"This task," the letter goes on "will be accomplished by taking part in every day struggle of the workers and peasants, by leading them in strikes that are so frequent, by organising resistance against new taxations and by demonstrations for the recognition of workers' right to organise." This was calculated to draw the toiling masses into the ranks of the Party and give them political education. In the end the Communist International promised all assistance to the Revolutionary Party of Workers and Peasants and warmly wished success to the project of forming a party which would lead the toilers of India to final emancipation. The letter was signed by W. Kilarow on behalf of the Third Communist International, and ended "Long live the national and social emancipation of India. Down with the British Imperialism. Long live the International solidarity of the proletariat."

MUSLIM EDUCATION.

"A HISTORIC STEP."

ISMAIL COLLEGE AT ANDHERI.

The foundation stone laying ceremony of the Ismail College at Andheri, took place on Tuesday evening at 6 p.m. in a spacious and tastefully decorated pandal erected for the occasion on the Jogeshwari Hill. A special train for the convenience of the guests was run right up to the foot of the Hill, and there was a large and representative gathering.

His Excellency the Right Hon. Lieut.-Colonel Sir Leslie Wilson, Governor of Bombay presided.

SIR MAHOMED YUSUF'S SPEECH.

Sir Mahomad Yusuf, in the course of his speech said:—

Your Excellency and Gentlemen,—Before I invite Your Excellency to perform the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Ismail College, I crave leave to briefly relate the history of the movement which has led to the establishment of the College.

About twelve years ago, my revered father, the late Haji Ismail, desired to give a large sum of money in charity. He consulted some of his friends as to the most worthy object to which he could devote the amount he desired to spend in this direction. Many schemes were suggested to him and after mature consideration he came to the conclusion that in view of the backwardness of the Moslem community in higher education, it would be most advantageous to place substantial sum at the disposal of Government, for the purpose of establishing a First Grade Arts College for the members of his community. Negotiations were pened with Government on the subject of this proposal, but before they could be completed he died. After his death, I desired to respect his wishes and renewed negotiations with Government. The result was that in the year 1914 I placed at their disposal a sum of Rs. 8 lakhs for establishing a residential Arts College for Mahomedans, either in the suburbs of Bombay or at Poona. Considerable time elapsed before a concrete shape could be given to the scheme. In view of the difficulties which appeared to Government to stand in the way, they proposed to establish a residential High School. When I was consulted in the matter, I intimated to Government that I would raise no objection to the use of the donation in the direction indicated, on the distinct condition that within the next few years the institution would be raised to a First Grade residential College for the Mussalmans. This condition Government were not prepared to accept, and therefore the idea was abandoned.

The matter remained in abeyance for a considerable period of time, and the Mussalmans of Bombay were justifiably clamouring for securing early benefit from this donation. In the meantime, a new idea was placed before me by Government. The demand of the general community for collegiate education had grown to such an extent that the existing colleges were unable to provide accommodation for all the students who desired to join the Arts course, and many of them had to be refused admission in the existing colleges. In view of this fact, it was suggested to me by Government that I should agree to the establishment of a large First Grade residential College open to all communities, on condition that Mahomedan students should have a prior right of admission. I readily agreed to this proposal as I welcomed the idea that the students of the sister communities should receive the benefit of this Institution during the time which must necessarily elapse before the College could be wholly filled by Moslem students. With the spread of higher education amongst the members of my community I earnestly trust that the Ismail College will soon become a wholly Moslem institution and that the aim of our family will thus be fulfilled.

As a result of these negotiations Government were pleased to issue in 1919 their resolution No. 2928. In giving intimation to me of the issue of this resolution Government were pleased to inform me that in pursuance of my wishes Government had been pleased to decide that the students of the Mahomedan community who may apply for admission will always be admitted into the institution in preference to applicants of every other community; that provision will be made for the teaching of Arabic and Persian and for the construction of a mosque in the college compound; and that a certain number of scholarships will be provided for Mahomedan students studying in the College and that the College will be called the "Ismail College". Government also informed me that should at any future time Government change their policy of granting free studentships in Government colleges, this college shall also receive the benefit of the same. I take this opportunity to express my grateful thanks to Your Excellency's Government for thus complying with my wishes in all these respects.

Though nearly five years have elapsed since the issue of this resolution I am glad that we have met here to-day to perform the first ceremony in connection with this institution on this beautiful site for the selection of which I must tender my respectful congratulations to Your Excellency. It has the advantage of being sufficiently close to and yet outside the Presidency town where the alumni can pursue their studies removed from the distractions and temptations of city life, and yet keep in touch with the movements inaugurated in that centre. It is peculiarly adapted for academic life and I am convinced that my Mahomedan brethren will be gratified at the arrangement arrived at. I earnestly trust that they will take the fullest advantage of this institution, so that the hope expressed by Your Excellency's predecessor Sir George Lloyd to the Mahomedan deputation, which waited upon him in August last will be realised and that it will become a purely Mahomedan College in the course of the next 10 years.

My Mahomedan brethren will also be gratified to hear that 30 scholarships each of the value of Rs. 25 per mensem have been provided for deserving Mahomedan students in this institution, and a sum of Rs. 225,000 out of my donation has been set apart for this purpose. With all the facilities offered to them, and particularly suited to the Moslem traditions it is to be hoped that this College will satisfy the long felt want of my community for the promotion of higher education.

Before I conclude, I wish to take this opportunity of publicly tendering my heartfelt thanks to His Highness the Aga Khan and the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola for their valuable advice and assistance in the fruition of the present sheme which but for their efforts would not have been brought to such a successful issue.

We are sensitive of the high honour conferred on our community by the presence of Your Excellency here to-day and for the great interest you have taken in the scheme and earnestly trust that an institution inaugurated under such happy auspices will be carried to a speedy completion under the direction of Your Excellency's Government, so that we may look forward to meeting again at this very place within about two years to celebrate the opening of the Ismail College.

With these words I formally request Your Excellency to be graciously pleased to lay the foundation stone of this Institution.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Governor in the course of his speech said:—

Sir Mahomed Yusuf and Gentlemen,—I am grateful indeed to you for the welcome which you have given to me, and it is with real pleasure that I come here to-day, to perform this ceremony.

You, Sir Mahomed, have dealt fully with the history of the movement which has led up to to-day's proceedings. It is a long story, dating back to January 1914, and from that time to now delays have occurred—some due to the war, others, to reasons to which you have alluded; but this afternoon we need not look backwards, but fix our eyes on the future, and I feel confident that this ceremony to-day will mark a historic step forward in the cause of Mahomedan education.

Gentlemen, Sir Mahomed Yusuf has been very modest in his remarks. In one simple sentence he tells us that he placed at the disposal of Government a sum of Rs. eight lakhs for the purpose of establishing a Residential Arts College for Mahomedans. I am sure that, on behalf not only of the Mahomedan community, but on behalf of the community in general, I may express to Sir Mahomed Yusuf our heartfelt gratitude for his splendid generosity. I know that I can tell him, on behalf of every one here, that thousands belonging to this generation, and many thousands in the years to come, will remember his name with the most sincere gratitude, and respect that name as belonging to one who has been willing to come forward and shew in so practical a manner his desire for the future welfare of the coming generations, on whom the fortunes of this great country will so much depend.

This First Grade Arts College, the foundation stone of which I have the honour to lay to-day, will be available to some 400 students. As you have been told, it will be open to all communities, but on the understanding that the members of the Mahomedan community who may apply for admission will always be admitted into the Institution in preference to applicants of every other community.

The obvious intention, and the desire of Sir Mahomed Yusuf, and the hope I may myself express, is that at some future time—a time not far distant—higher education will spread rapidly amongst the Mahomedans, and the Ismail College will become entirely a Moslem Institution. It is proposed that poor but intelligent students shall have whole or partial exemption from the payment of fees by the holding of College Scholarships, and thus the particular desire of Sir Mahomed, who has so much at heart the interest of such students, will also be met by his generosity.

You, Sir, have alluded to the services of His Highness the Aga Khan and Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola in the matter of this Institute. I, too, have had many conversations with both of them in connection with the present scheme, and desire to heartily echo the remarks you have made in expressing to them the thanks of the community for their great efforts, which are so largely responsible for bringing this scheme to fruition.

Gentlemen, it is impossible to estimate the value of this Ismail College, now to be started, to Mahomedan education. In studying the figures with regard to education among the Mahomedan community, I have been greatly struck with the fact that this community is undoubtedly backward in regard to Higher Education. The Ismail College will, if the opportunity is seized, do much to alter this. It is true that the number of Mahomedan scholars in Arts College has increased during the five years 1918-1922 from 156 to 233, but the fact still remains that there is much leeway to make up if this community is to reach the educational level of others. Unity of effort, and organisation amongst the community will achieve much, and you may rest assured that any efforts the Moslem community may make will be seconded and supported as far as is practicable by Government.

I sincerely hope that, within a short time, we may all be present again on this delightful site, and that we shall see, on the foundation stone I am to lay, a superstructure raised, worthy of the generosity of the donour, and one which will be for all time a source of pride for its beauty and for its utility to the Mahomedan community.

His Excellency was then conducted to the foundation stone and laying the stone he said "I declare the foundation stone to be truly and well laid."

VOTE OF THANKS TO GOVERNOR.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola in proposing a vote of thanks to the Governor said that it was a matter of peculiar gratification to him to take part in the days proceedings. At the outset he tendered his grateful thanks to H. E. the Governor and Sir Mahomed Yusuf for their kind words of appreciation for the services he rendered for the establishment of that institution. It was nearly thirty years ago that he had first joined the public life of the city of Bombay and was most forcibly impressed that the root cause of the backwardness of his community in public activities was their backwardness in higher education. As years passed it occurred to him that the best direction in which the efforts of the community should be directed was for the establishment of a First Grade Muslim Arts College and getting a large sum of money to found overseas scholarships. He felt that in to-day's proceedings one of the two objects had been accompanied and that the institution of which the foundation stone was laid would rear up in time to impart higher education to the youths of the Moslem community. He trusted that some generous donor would come forward to found sufficient number of overseas scholarships to enable Muslims to occupy that position in this Presidency and in the country which their numerical strength justified. He did not think that any thanks were due to him for discharging his humble duties which were of vital interests to his community. Continuing he said his gratifications would be all the greater if the members of his community took strenuously to the cause of education and attained to the high position which they were entitled to having regard to their numerical strength.

Mr. Maulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed seconded the Hon. Sir Ebrahim and the vote of thanks was passed amidst acclamation.

Mr. Abdul Karim, son of Sir Mahomed garlanded His Excellency and the Hon. Khan Bahadur Hidayatallah garlanded Sir Mahomed on behalf of the Moslems.

The whole gathering was treated to refreshments.

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

INTERPELLATIONS.

Dr. M. B. Velkar (Bombay City, South): (a) Will Government be pleased to state the number of convicts in different Jails in the Presidency that have undergone imprisonment for more than ten years?

(b) Will Government further state whether their cases have been submitted to the Indian Jails Committee for considering the desirability of the remaining parts of their sentences being remitted?

(c) Will Government also state if there are any such convicts who have not been released and the reason why they have not been released?

The Honourable Sir Maurice Hayward: Information is being obtained.

POLITICAL PRISONERS.

Mr. Noormahomed (Hyderabad District): (a) Will Government be pleased to state how many political prisoners have been put in a separate division since Government issued rules in this behalf in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 15th February 1923?

(b) Have Government extended the application of these rules to the political prisoners sentenced to hard labour?

(c) If not, do they intend to do so?

The Honourable Sir Maurice Hayward: (a) Seven persons sentenced for sedition and cognate offences have been placed in the separate division.

(b) and (c) The reply is in the negative.

MOULANA FAZLUL HASRAT MOHANI.

Mr. Noor Mahomed (Hyderabad District): (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether Moulana Fazlul Hassan Hasrat Mohani, now a prisoner in the Yeravda jail, has been put in a separate division?

(b) Has he been allowed any interviews with his relations while confined at the Yeravda jail? If so, when?

(c) Is it a fact that he is lodged in a separate cell?

(d) Are the adjoining cells occupied by any persons?

(e) Is he allowed to talk or to mix with any prisoner?

(f) On what work is he put?

(g) What diet is he given.

(h) Is he allowed any books or writing materials?

(i) If he is allowed books, will Government please say what kind of books is he supplied with?

The Honourable Sir Maurice Hayward (a) Maulana Fazlul Hassan Hasrat Mohani has not been put in the separate division. He is undergoing a sentence of Rigorous Improvement and is therefore not eligible.

(b) Since his arrival in Yeravda Prison he has had interviews with his wife and other relations on the following dates:—

On 2nd September 1923 with his wife and son-in-law, and on 11th September 1923, 12th September 1923, 26th October 1923 and 26th January 1924 with his wife.

(c) He is kept in a separate cell under the provisions of Rule 783 (7), Bombay Jail Manual, as he is refractory in that he persistently refuses to work.

(d) The adjoining cells on each side of him are occupied by other prisoners.

(e) He is allowed to talk to other prisoners during the hour morning and evening when he is taken out of his cell for food, exercise and bathing.

(f) He persistently refuses to do work of any sort.

(g) He is given ordinary Prison diet. He is also permitted to receive two oranges daily at his own expense.

(h) He is allowed a Korán only.

(i) He is allowed to have no other book except the Koran owing to his refractory behaviour. Other books are a privilege given to well conducted prisoners—*Vide* Rule 488, Bombay Jail Manual.

They cannot be permitted in the case of a man who flatly refuses to work and who boasts that he carries on clandestine communications regularly with persons outside the prison.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Mr. W. S. Mukadam (Panch Mahals District): (a) Will Government be pleased to state when the report of the Director of Public Instruction with the Government Resolution thereon for the year 1922-23 will be published?

(b) Will Government be pleased to state the reasons for its non-publication up-to-date?

(c) Will Government be pleased to state who is responsible for the delay?

The Honourable Mr. B. V. Jadhav: (a), (b) and (c) Inquiries are being made.

INCOME FROM ENTERTAINMENTS TAX ACT AND INDIAN COURT FEES AND STAMP ACT.

Khan Saheb A. M. Mansuri (Ahmedabad and Surat Cities): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) the income derived from the Entertainments Tax since the enactment of the Act levying the same, as well as the expenditure therefrom in 1922-23 and 1923-24?

(b) the additional income derived on account of the increment made in the Schedules of the Indian Court Fees Act and the Stamp Act by Bombay Acts in 1922-23 and 1923-24?

The Honourable Mr. P. R. Cadell: (a) The income derived from the Entertainments Tax was from 1st February 1923 (the date of its coming into force) to 31st December 1923, Rs. 7,53,311. The money received was expended on increased provision for primary education.

(b) Information has been called for.

"SILLY."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In supporting the unjust Resolution proposing to dispense with the services of teachers, many of whom have been of long standing, which was passed by the Corporation in the face of Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale's opposition, Mr. Motiwala condemned some criticism in the Press as "silly". I like to appropriate the compliment, being one of the recent critics, because it reminds me of a famous story. In a particular kingdom ruled by a Musalman Prince, there raged a famine and people were starving. They crowded around the palace when the King inquired why the people were crowding. One of the A. D. C's replied "Sire, people are dying of hunger!" "Fie!" exclaimed His Majesty "why do they not at ghee and sugar? It is simply "*silly*" these people to die of hunger." The other day the Hon. Mr. Phiroze Sethna said the Council of State that there was "no nemployment" in Bombay. It is as natural for Mr. Sethna to say so as for Mr. Motiwala to castigate the underdog's clamour for employment as "silly."

There are other things which are "silly" and which, also, are natural. For example, the attempt of certain Congress men in the beginning of 1923 to hold an inter-caste dinner to which the members of the so-called untouchable classes were to be invited was "silly" in Mr. Motiwala's opinion.

"Silly underdogs! You may have worked for decades and may not be able to look out for any other sort of work. If you starve to death, it will be sheer "silliness on your part." I almost hear a voice saying "yes, they are surely silly who put these persons a position in which they can be ungrateful with impunity—or as the adage goes—ite the hands that fed them."—Yours, etc.

UNDERDOG.

March 13.

A PATHOLOGICAL PHENOMENON.

MAN GIVES BIRTH TO TWINS.

A correspondent kindly sends us a translation from a Margao paper, "El Sol" o Madrid, which has the following telegram dated Budapest, October 27:—

"Yesterday, in the Hospital of Belgrade, a farmer aged 20 years, named Vivota Barkovich, about a year ago, gave birth to twins. The wife, who also thought that she was about to become mother, went to the hospital accompanied by the husband.

"On arrival there, the doctors noticed that the husband appeared to be sufferin from a large external abdominal tumour. Dr. Mihichy Kosztitch operated on him, finding that, within the tumour, there was a child of nine inches in length and two and half pounds in weight, with long hair, with the genital organs well developed and with various teeth; and one abortive child which had only a head joined to the body and without arms. Both the children were located in the upper part of the abdomen.

"The learned Dr. Jakovievick explains the case by stating that the embryo was born ordinarily with the man and that it developed slightly. The father died after the operation."

ALLEGED CONTEMPT OF COURT.

NO FURTHER ACTION AGAINST SWARAJYA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Mar. 17.

The Commissioners of the Madras Election Court this afternoon decided not to take any further action at present in the matter relating to "Swarajya's" alleged Contempt of Court except reporting the matter to the Governor for such action as may be deemed fit.

LALA LAJPATRAI.

LEAVING FOR EUROPE ON APRIL 1.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Mar. 18.

Lala Lajpat Rai leaves Lahore on the 27th instant for Bombay en route to Europe where he is proceeding with the advice of Mr. Gandhi for recruitment of his health. He sails from Bombay on 1st April. During his tour he will also visit England.

At the Calcutta High Court on Monday Justice Page delivered judgment in a suit brought by Mr. Jibanram Khettry against East Indian Railway Company claiming Rs. 25,000 as damages for personal injury and Rs. 38,750 as a value of a steel box containing jewellery. His lordship found that the disaster was not caused by the negligence of railway company or of their servants and dismissed the suit with costs.—A.P.

"A BOLD MOVE."

ABANDONMENT OF SINGAPORE BASE.

LABOUR GOVT'S. DECISION

LEAFIELD, March 18.

Government have decided not to proceed further with the scheme for the naval base at Singapore, which was approved by the late Government.

Mr. Ammon, Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, made an announcement to this effect in the House of Commons in opening the debate on the Naval Estimates. He said this matter of the naval base at Singapore had engaged the clost and earnest consideration of Government as one involving the question of a much wider implication than that of naval strategy. After a full examination of recent facts and consultation with the overseas Dominions Government had come to the above decision. Mr. Ammon added that Government had endeavoured to steer the course for maintenance of proper efficiency of the Navy as the first line of Britain's defence while giving an earnestness of their intention to give a lead to the world in the desire for a reduction of armaments and to do nothing that would be considered in any way an offence or an occasion of provocation to foreign Power.

Later in the debate, the Premier further explained Government's decision. He said Singapore had already a very efficient dockyard. It had been proposed to extend this in order to enable it to fulfil certain new functions. He admitted that such an extension was not contrary to any agreement reached at Washington and that if it were proceeded with Government would be guilty of no breach of any word or understanding of Washington that Singapore was excluded from arrangements reached. Mr. MacDonald proceeding said if we were building to create a fleet in the Pacific for the purpose of imperial defence this projected position at Singapore was second to none in the whole vast area of those waters. From the naval view point in all its aspects, whether of defence or offence, Singapore, he dared say, would be chosen as the place where a great dock should be built. Government had explored the whole question but considering the matter in wider relation they had decided against proceeding with the scheme.

"We were convinced that if we did so our action would exercise a most detrimental effect on our general foreign policy." Proceeding Mr. MacDonald said Government stood for the policy of international cooperation through a strengthened and enlarged League of Nations and the settlement of disputes by conciliation and arbitration and creation of conditions, which would make a comprehensive agreement for the limitation of armaments possible. As stated in his letter to M. Poincare their task meanwhile must be to establish confidence and this task could only be achieved by allaying international suspicions and anxieties existing to-day. It seemed clear apart from any other consideration, that to continue the development of the Naval Base at Singapore would hamper the establishment of this confidence and lay our good faith open to suspicion.

DOMINIONS' OPINIONS.

Mr. MacDonald gave the gist of the replies received from the Overseas Dominions on the subject. Australia, New Zealand and Newfoundland desired and indeed urged Government to proceed with the Base. The Australian Government while expressing cordial sympathy with the British Government's international policy of conciliation and of reduction of armaments considered that the abandonment of the proposed Base would jeopardise instead of assisting that policy, because reduction in the mobility of the fleet would reduce the British influence. New Zealand likewise felt that the interests of the British Empire would be endangered if British capital ships were unable to operate in those waters and that the time had not yet come to rely solely on the influence for peace of the League of Nations. Both Australia and New Zealand intimated their readiness to contribute to the development of the Base. On the other hand General Smuts, South African Premier, described the British Government's policy as a bold move towards an enduring peace. He considers that the austerity of the British Government as a protagonist of the great cause of world peace and conciliation among the nations would be seriously undermined by the construction of the Singapore Base. The Governments of Canada, India and the Irish Free State had refrained from expressing an opinion.

Mr. MacDonald claimed that the British Government had received a large measure of sympathy from the Dominions with their international policy, even if all parts of the Empire did not feel able to endorse the methods by which Government considered it should be carried out.—B. O. W.

LONDON, Mar. 18.

In the Commons to-day in the course of his speech on the Navy Estimates, Mr. Ammon announced that after full consideration of all relevant facts and consultations with the Dominions Overseas, Government had decided not to proceed further with the Singapore Base Scheme.—Reuter.

NEW NAVAL POLICY.

LONDON, Mar. 18.

In the Commons to-day in the course of his speech introducing the Naval Estimates, Mr. Ammon pointed out that Lord Chelmsford's recent statement on Dominion co-operation was not embodied in the new policy. He recalled the policy of the development of the Dominion Navies under their own officers but all working in close co-operation under the guidance of the common doctrine laid down in the memorandum of the First Lord of Admiralty three years ago. The Admiralty was working whole-heartedly to carry out this principle, both by an interchange between different navies and by development of a uniform system of staff work and staff-training.—Reuter.

OBSERVANCE OF WASHINGTON AGREEMENT.

Mr. Ammon emphasised that the reduction of 2,200,000 sterling testified to their observance of the Washington Agreement and their desire to reduce armaments. The personnel had increased by one thousand only and 1,400 men would be recruited to man two battleships and other ships now being constructed instead of 3,200 normally required. The remained would be obtained from other ships.

Progress of the battleships, "Nelson" and "Rodney" was seriously affected by the boilermakers' lock-out last year and it was very doubtful whether time lost would be regained during the succeeding contract-building period. He anticipated that three light-cruisers would be completed during the next financial year and the fourth in July 1925.

The visits of the Special Service Squadron had hitherto been very successful.

CRUISERS OF TRADE PROTECTION.

Arrangements had been made to maintain an adequate oil-reserve for the needs of the fleet. The Admiralty now felt more secure in that respect owing to Government's decision to retain control of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company and maintain contracts.

The number of cruisers available for the protection of trade was below requirements. Replacement and construction of five new cruisers could no longer be delayed in view of large numbers of light-cruisers which during the next few years would reach an age at which they would no longer be efficient. Out of 48 light-cruisers in the British Empire, ten would be over an efficient age this year. Practically all the remainder were built in war-time for the North Sea, eighteen of which were unsuitable for operating in long ocean-trade-route.

By the time the proposed five cruisers were completed eleven of the sixteen now commissioned would have been scrapped or placed in the reserve.

NOT TO PROCEED WITH THE SCHEME.

Government had closely and earnestly considered the question of the Singapore Scheme as involving questions of a much wider implication than naval strategy. After fully considering all relevant facts and consulting the Dominions, Government had decided not proceed with the Singapore Scheme. (Loud Ministerial cheers.)

CONSERVATIVES AND THE SCHEME.

In the Commons to-day Mr. Amery said that when the Conservatives came into power they would not lose an instant in resuming the Singapore Scheme.

A BOLD MOVE.

In the Commons to-day Mr. MacDonald repudiated the suggestion that Government's action was in any way cutting ourselves off from co-operation of the Dominions or making it impossible to carry on co-operation under different circumstances and, perhaps, different plans. Government had decided that the Scheme would detrimentally affect the foreign policy aiming at international creation of confidence facilitating a comprehensive agreement on the limitation of armaments.

He stated that the Commonwealth of Australia cordially sympathised with the Government's international policy and desired a better international understanding for advance towards the reduction of armaments, but considered that the action of his Majesty's Government would jeopardise instead of assisting that policy. (Opposition cheers.)

Gen. Smuts had described the Imperial policy as a bold move towards enduring peace and whole-heartedly agreed with it. (Liberal and Labour cheers). Gen. Smuts felt that the great cause of appeasement and conciliation would be seriously undermined by the construction of the Base.

FOREIGN SUSCEPTIBILITIES ON NAVAL MATTERS.

As an apposite example of foreign susceptibilities on naval matter Lord Chelmsford, defending Government's policy in the Lords, quoted "The stir which had been caused by the choice of the Mediterranean for naval manoeuvres which were a perfectly innocent act on our part!" He pointed out similar exercises were carried out in the same neighbourhood in 1922, and would have similarly taken place last year but for the situation in the Dardanelles.

INDIA AND THE BASE.

In the course of the debate on the Singapore Base in the Commons to-day Mr. MacDonald said that as regards India there seemed to have been some misunderstanding regarding the communications made to the Government of India by his (MacDonald's) predecessors and he had no opinion expressed by the Government of India. May be, they would have it in the course of a day or two, and if received in time, it would be published with the opinions of the Dominions.—Reuter.

LONDON, Mar. 19.

The Commons' debate on the Singapore Base concluded to-day after Mr. Baldwin had stated that the Conservatives reserved the right to speak fully on the demand for division of the House at the report stage.

Mr. Hugh Seely (Liberal) thereupon moved that there was no necessity for constructing five cruisers. The motion was defeated by 294 votes to 114 and the House adjourned.—Reuter.

DOMINION PREMIERS' REPLIES.

LONDON, March 18.

In the Lords to-day, Lord Chelmsford communicated a summary of the Dominion Premiers' replies regarding the Singapore Scheme. Canada and Ireland preferred not to give advice. Australia, New Zealand and Newfoundland Prime Ministers urged that the Scheme should be proceeded with. Smuts approved the Imperial Government's policy as tending to ensuring peace.—Reuter.

Santa Monica, (California).—Three army aeroplane cruisers started this morning on three-thousand mile trip round the world. Major Frederick Martin will be the officer commanding the flight which will begin with a four hundred mile sail to Sacramento.—Reuter.

THAT INIQUITOUS BAN.

(Continued from page 7)

sive style had declared "It is the glory of this Constitution under which we live that no man can be punished without guilt, and this guilt must be publicly demonstrated by a series of clear, legal manifest evidence, so that nothing authoritative, nothing insidious, shall work to the detriment of the subject..... In this good land, as high as it is happy, because as just as it is free, all is definite, equitable and exact. The laws must be satisfied before they are incurred: and ere a hair of the head can be touched, legal guilt must be established by legal proof."

So long as this injustice on Mr. Horniman continues, can a British either here or in England with a grain of honesty and truth declare that the traditional glory of British Constitution so eloquently and forcibly impressed by that great orator, exists to-day? Instead of that glory can it not be said with equal force and truth that it is the disgrace of the constitution under which we live that not only a hair of the head but the whole body of a highly respectable subject can be bundled off from his sick-bed like a bundle of soiled clothes without any guilt, legal or otherwise, being proved or even alleged by any tittle of evidence either legal or even illegal, and the restriction to continue for a long period of five years without any justification, trial or proof. In this case Englishman's Home instead of being his castle was converted into his own cell.

H. E. had declared in his opening speech in this Council that he is a great respector of the tradition and constitution of that great Institution in England, the Mother of Parliament of which he was member for several years, and that if any case of injustice was constitutionally brought to his notice, he would strive his best to remove that injustice, no matter what consequences followed. "The fair or unfair treatment of this galling subject will be the acid test of H. E.'s *bona-fides* or otherwise of that pompous declaration. The issue is very plain and simple. Will H. E. gather courage to do bare justice and restore the elementary right of citizenship to Mr. Horniman, or will he allowed this outrage to be perpetuated to pamper and pander a handful of White population in this Province? Will he defy the United Indian Public opinion not only of the Extremists or N. C. O.'s but all the sober and even Moderate cult, only to please a handful of his own countrymen? All his other good and generous acts of liberalism, justice and fair-play will lose their value and will not be appreciated till he allows this blot to continue on his administration."

Continuing, Mr. Nariman said: "Sir, what is most provoking is the false pretext and abuse of power resorted to remove him from this country. Will the Hon. Home Member have the frankness and fairness to declare the real objection to his habitation in this country rather than resort to a far-fetched and special provision of law intended to apply not to the enemy of Bureaucracy in India but to an enemy of the Crown. To apply the Defence of India Act to Mr. Horniman was the unkindest cut of all.

Every child in India knows to-day that Mr. Horniman was removed not because he was an enemy of the State and dangerous to public safety or likely to cause a breach of public tranquillity, but because he was disturbing the peace of mind and happiness and comfort of several White bureaucrats in this country: his ruthless exposure of iniquitious acts of autocracy certainly made even sun-dried bureaucrat quiver, so long as the British lion continued to roar in their midst they would have no peace of mind either here or abroad. It was well-known that many copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" were clandestinely subscribed and digested by several officials though apparently showing a contempt for it, and that had spoiled many appetites at break-fast table of many bureaucrats. In spite of all their clubs and comforts, dances and balls there was no happiness because there was no peace of mind, so long a stiner pricker of conscience was here in this land: hence it was necessary to secure thom the peace of mind and not for public safety to remove him; and as no Government Courts were found unscrupulous enough to convict, there being no material for conviction, the only other alternative was to take shelter under the Special Provision of the Defence of India Act. The charges that were subsequently fabricated to bolster up, long after he had left, were, as characterised by Hon. Mr. Jinnah, fabricated and false and purely an after-thought. The correspondent who sent that alleged incorrect information was left untouched. That was a mere pretext. More undignified and discreditable is the policy of shift adopted by the Government in shifting the responsibility for this most iniquitious act he is being driven from pillar to post to seek redress. The Secretary of State threw the blame on the Government of India, the Government of India on the Government of Bombay and this may go round the vicious circle. None have the courage to own or take the responsibility.

THE REAL TROUBLE.

The Defence of India Act ceased in operation six months after the War: hence another make-shift: it is the passport authorities of England that come in the way of his return! Thus we are treated like little children. We refuse to be beguiled or befooled any more. The truth is rather bluntly told by that rather indiscreet but honest Hon. Member representing the Bombay European community in the Assembly. He has given away the whole show when he made a rather true but silly statement that Mr. Horniman was not liked by any European in this country, and was not a member of any club. That is the real reason of the arbitrary course and unjustifiable removal, and that is the real reason to continue the ban so long. The fact is that it is not the danger to public safety nor any apprehension of a breach of the peace, as falsely alleged, but because the white lords of this land do not desire him to be here. Is not that a sufficient justification both for the Home and Indian Government to continue to perpetuate this gross act of injustice and outrage? What does it matter if crores of Indians demand his return and cry against the act of iniquity? Is not the duty of Government first to cater to the whims and wishes of a handful of the white population? I hope the Hon. Member representing the Bombay Europeans in this House will also honestly admit that this is the real trouble. Mr. Horniman was removed and detained because his presence was an eyesore to the Europeans in this land. It seems that there is no place in this vast land for honest, fearless, straightforward and liberty-loving and patriotic Europeans. I feel confident that this is a question on which all Indians, no matter to what caste or creed, no matter to what political party they belong, are of one opinion. Immediately after his deportation, a petition signed by several influential citizens protesting against the action of Government was presented to Government. That petition was signed by all important citizens of various shades of political opinion. I am sure if the Indian gentlemen on the Government Bench to-day have great respect for some of the signatories.

WILL GOVERNOR RISE TO THE OCCASION?

On the solution of this question will depend the reputation, credit and *bona-fides* of the new regime inaugurated by H. E. the Governor. Will he succumb to the unjust ungenerous interested advice from the members of the European clubs to which Mr. Horniman could not, on account of his honesty and fearless and independent nature be admitted, or will he rise to the occasion, summon courage and concede what is demanded as a matter of elementary right and justice by the almost united voice not only of this Presidency but the whole of India.

Mr. G. I. Patel (Ahmedabad Mill-Owners' Association) in seconding the resolution said Government cannot drive away a man for life and prevent him from coming to India. The war measures did not exist now and the ban on Mr. Horniman should be forthwith withdrawn.

Mr. G. K. Mavlanker (Ahmedabad) supported the resolution both in the interests of the rulers and the ruled and said the country required fair critics of the Government like Mr. Horniman. Mr. Horniman was a fair critic and he gave an instance in which while describing the mob violence of Akola he wrote "the wretched people of Akola and still more wretched Mamlatdar of Akola."

Mr. N. R. Gunjal (Poona) speaking in Marathi said after the resolution passed by the Legislative Assembly, Government should not keep the ban on Mr. Horniman's coming to India. India he said, wanted a highly educated and talented man like Mr. Horniman.

Mr. D. R. Patil (East Khandesh) as a lawyer supported the resolution, and said it was the rule of Western civilization that no man should be punished without a fair chance of trial. If Mr. Horniman was guilty of any offence he failed to see why he was not arrested and tried in a proper Court. The Government had a big armoury in the Indian Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code and if there was a case against him he should have been prosecuted. The fact that he was not prosecuted showed that he was not guilty.

Mr. J. Addyman (European Constituency) said his countrymen did not desire to see Mr. Horniman in India. The action of the Government in releasing certain prisoners may have satisfied some men, but as far as Mr. Horniman was concerned nobody desired his return. He thought he should tell the House that it was in the interest of Mr. Horniman that he was deported to save exposures and he spoke on behalf of his community that they objected Mr. Horniman's return.

Mr. M. R. Jayker (Bombay University) said:—

Mr. M. R. Jayakar's speech in the Legislative Council this evening on the resolution about Mr. Horniman's resolution.

I rise to support this motion and I do so apart from the personal considerations which the Hon. moved has referred to. The question involved in the motion is unconnected with our sentiments about Mr. Horniman's personality. Whether you agree with the Hon. the mover in holding that Mr. Horniman, by reason of his eminent qualifications, was almost a superman, or whether you agree with Hon. Mr. Addyman that his character was full of blemishes, your opinion on the issue involved in the motion should remain unaffected. The principle of this motion is that no citizen of British India, even the meanest person, should be detained against his wishes out of India on grounds, which Government are unwilling to disclose or to consider in a proper enquiry against the individual concerned. So put, we ought to be able to vote for this resolution, whatever our personal sentiments about Mr Horniman may be. The House knows under what circumstances this motion comes before us. Three weeks ago, the Legislative Assembly passed a similar resolution in Delhi, which has yet not been acted upon. In the meanwhile, the Secretary of State, speaking in the House of Lords in England, has stated that he cannot insist on the removal of the restrictions against Mr. Horniman, so long as the Government of India and the Government of Bombay have an objection. Speaking for the Government of India, Sir Malcolm Hailey practically admitted that the Secretary of State would be guided by the advice of the Bombay Government. Hence is the importance of the vote on this resolution of this House, as being the vote of the only Council which would prove efficacious in this connection, and I am, therefore, anxious that the issue involved in this motion should not be clouded by extraneous considerations, which the two previous speakers have introduced. The circumstances under which Mr. Horniman was compulsorily removed from Bombay, I submit, constituted a grave and unjust misuse of the Defence of India Act. Apart from the shocking suddenness, with which he was hit and the mysterious nature of the charges then hurled against him, I venture to say that for the last three years Mr. Horniman has challenged this Government to produce what grounds they have against his return and to give him a chance of meeting them in an open enquiry. I ask this Government to meet Mr. Horniman's challenge and the Indian people would be content with the verdict which such an open enquiry would lead to. Mr. Horniman has even appealed to this Government on the somewhat touching and humiliating ground that his return to India is a question of bread and butter with him and that his stay in England means comparative starvation to him. Even this appeal Government has treated with cold contempt. I was a Director of the "Bombay Chronicle" about the time of Mr. Horniman's removal, and so far as I can recollect, only two charges were then vaguely suggested against him as a justification for his removal (1) that he attempted to tamper with the loyalty of the Troops by circulating the "Bombay Chronicle" amongst them, and (2) that he spread falsely a report that soft-nose bullets had been used in a certain shooting incident at Delhi. As for the first, I can say from my knowledge that no endeavour was made by Government to substantiate this charge, although they were called upon to do so more than once. As regards the second, I can also say that the telegram contradicting the statement about the use of soft-nose bullets, although despatched in time, either by design or accident, never reached in time to prevent the circulation of the unfortunate statement about the use of the bullets. The "Bombay Chronicle" more than once offered to explain these charges with reference to the conduct of that paper, but unfortunately the Government have paid no heed to this matter and have always held back Mr. Horniman on vague and unsubstantiated grounds, the definiteness of which has never yet been made public. Can I tell the Government that their reputation for justice and probity has been seriously damaged in this connection. Most people, honest and fair-minded critics of Government, feel that Government do not prosecute Mr. Horniman because he can make certain disclosures, which Government dare not risk, that Mr. Horniman is regarded by Government as a dangerous critic, that his return means serious public exposure of the methods and on that account Government is afraid of one single individual like Mr. Horniman. Are Government prepared to stand this evil reputation any longer that they are afraid, in spite of the pomp, power and their Military resources, of one man like Mr. Horniman? The basis of Government, it is stated, is the moral approval of the people. If that is true, then I can warn Government that on this question of Mr. Horniman's return they cannot any longer afford to ignore public opinion which asks for the disclosure of the charges against him. I do hope that in the course of to-day's discussion Government will make clear what definite grounds they have to urge against Mr. Horniman's return, so that Mr. Horniman may have the opportunity, denied to him so long, to meet them publicly. If Government are not prepared to do this, then the least which their reputation requires is that they should allow Mr. Horniman to come back and make a living such as his abilities will permit. The Defence of India Act is no longer in existence and yet the Government make use of the Passport Act to detain the man in England.

UNJUST USE OF THE PASSPORT ACT.

I submit, Sir, this is a very ill-judged and unjust use of the Passport Act. The sole question before this House, which should not be clouded by any extraneous issue, is whether Mr. Horniman is a man of such a dangerous character that on his return the public safety of this Presidency and tranquility of this Province are likely to be affected. Is he such a dangerous person that he will set into conflagration the whole of this Province, if he returns, notwithstanding men like Mahatma Gandhi, whose influence for "peace and order" is spread widely in this Province. If Government admit this, they are unconsciously heaping upon Mr. Horniman powers and attributes which will raise him largely in the estimation of some people, which, I am sure, Government do not desire to do. Let Government accept, therefore, one of the two alternatives before them, either state publicly what their charges against Mr. Horniman are, giving Mr. Horniman an opportunity to meet them publicly, and if Government are not prepared to do this, then let Government, with greater justice than they have shown hitherto, allow Mr. Horniman to return to this country. Government can no longer afford to continue sitting on the fence, as they have been doing so long and this resolution will have served a part of its purpose, if it forces Government to disclose its charges against Mr. Horniman.

HOME MEMBER'S OPPOSITION.

Sir Maurice Hayward (Home Member) said he could not help feeling that there was something unreal in the agitation when it was said that the whole India wanted Mr. Horniman's return. It was not a fact that the whole India was dying for Mr. Horniman's return. The question before the House was not one of the Defence of India Act or the Special War Measure which were all gone, though it was not said by any one that they were not necessary in 1919. Happily the war was over now, and so these Regulations were also gone, but the question now was whether this particular man was to be an acquisition in Bombay if allowed to return and whether a man of his character could be allowed in Bombay under the Passport Act It was entirely for the Passport authorities to decide as to what was the right thing for them to do. It had nothing to do with the Government of Bombay, the Government of India or the Secretary of State. The question for them to consider was whether he was a fit man whom to give the Passport under the Passport Act and recommendation to that effect be made by the Government of Bombay to the Government of India and by the Government of India to the Secretary of State. He then cam to the career of Mr. Horniman and said that Mr. Horniman came out as a sub-editor in 1906 in Calcutta on the staff of the "Statesman" and got into debt there, and warrants of arrest were issued against him and the relations between him and his employers became restrained. In 1913 he became the editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" on the invitation of the late Sir P. M. Mehta, and the same thing occurred in Bombay as he could not live on his pay and here too warrants of arrests were issued against him as he was unable to pay his debts, and once he was actually arrested and was released by one of his friends on satisfying the debt, and Sir P. M. Mehta threatened him with dismissal for this. Unfortunately the restraining influence of Sir P. M. Mehta was removed by his death, and Mr. Horniman began to take part in politics and his writings became a source of danger. If the Hon. Members would refer to the file of the "Bombay Chronicle" they would find that in 1917 he wrote an article "A land of terrorism in Bombay" and published absolutely false stories about the Dadar military camp. Mr Horniman was asked to give the names of the informants, but he refused to do so though as a responsible journalist he should have given the names so that enquiries might be made. The result was that he was ordered by Government not to publish any mischievous reports in future. But that did not stop him and consequently some of the Directors had to protest as they thought his writings were seriously damaging the prospects of the "Bombay Chronicle." He was told to moderate his expressions, but the result was that he resigned and organised a strike and asked some of the staff to join him and damaged the machinery of the Press and a very serious situation arose. The "Bombay Chronicle" had therefore to seek the help of the Criminal Investigation Department of Bombay. Sir Maurice then read the opinion of Mr. J. B. Petit in regard to Mr. Horniman and in which he stated that the staff began to work in the evening and thus increased the working charges and the Directors had to carry out the instructions of Mr. Horniman as he dictated to them?

Sir Maurice Hayward had not finished his speech when the Council adjourned for the day. The debate will be resumed at 2 p.m. to-day.

MR. HORNIMAN AND THE COUNCIL.

AN APPEAL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Government of Bombay have taken up a position, after the verdict of the Legislative Assembly of removing the ban against Mr. Horniman, that they are willing to remove the said ban after the vote is taken of the members of the Legislative Council. This means that the Government of Bombay and particularly His Excellency the Governor of Bombay wishes to take the sense of the House before the said ban is removed. For the purpose of taking the said sense of the House it is imperative that the official members should abstain from voting otherwise there is no sense in taking the sense of the House which means non-official members. There is a great responsibility at this juncture on the non-Brahmins nominated and Mahomedan members of the Council. There is every likelihood of official pressure being brought to bear upon them to vote, with Government even against their conscience. The issue is very simple viz., whether the liberty of a citizen of Bombay could be deprived under the provisions of the Defence of India Act without giving him an opportunity to defend his case and whether the Defence of India Act applies to such a case. The Home Member has tried to cloud the issue by stating that it is no longer a case under the Defence of India Act but it is entirely governed by the provisions of the Pass-Port Act. The Home Member does not, therefore, justify the original Act of deportation without trial. It may be that after his deportation Mr. Horniman's case is governed by the provisions of the Pass-Port Act but the main fight is a fight on the question of principle, on the question of liberty of the subject. To-day it might be the turn of Mr. Horniman to be deported under provisions of the Defence of India Act or any identical statute; tomorrow it may be the case of any other respectable citizen of Bombay. The question is whether any member, European or Indian, Brahmin or non-Brahmin, Mahomedan or Parsi, can give in, on such a vital question of principle which touches the liberty of the subject for which men like Hampden, Bright and others have fought tooth and nail in England. I, therefore, appeal to all members of the House whether they may be Nationalist, Swarajist Moderates, non-Brahmins or what not to disabuse their minds of all sorts of prejudices or misunderstandings against Mr. Horniman and to judge the issue dispassionately and I have no doubt that if they obey the call of their conscience they would come to but one conclusion that the deportation was illegal and that no amount of subterfuge or camouflage will cloud the issue. I, therefore, trust that the members of the Bombay Council will rise to the occasion and discharge their duty in a fair and impartial spirit.—Yours, etc.,

OBSERVER.

March 19.

TWO MORE ARRESTS IN CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 18.

In addition to two men arrested on Saturday in connection with the discovery of a bomb in Manicktollah District, two others have been taken into custody. Both are said to be students of the Bengal Technical Institute.

THEFT OF COUNTESS LYTTON'S-HAND BAG

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 18.

A small leather hand-bag containing letters, the property of Her Excellency Countess Lytaton was stolen recently from the restaurant car of the Governor's special train at Santahar. A reward of Rs. 50 has been offered for detection and conviction of the thief.

MAHOMEDANS' MEETING AT CALCUTTA.

MEETING END IN CONFUSION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 18.

Stormy scenes characterised the meeting of Mahomedans held on the Maidan this evening at which the subjects for consideration included the Bengal Pact.

A resolution was moved arguing that matters at issue between the Hindus and the Mahomedans should be amicably arranged between the two communities and if there was any trouble, Ulemas should settle it.

Upon this, another resolution was moved condemning the action of Mr. C. R. Das in not supporting in the Council, the resolution asking that eighty percent of Government appointments should be given to Mahomedans. An uproar then broke out and confusion prevailed for some time, the President threatening to leave the meeting unless order was restored. It appeared that the first resolution found much favour with the audience but each had its supporters.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

SUCCESS OF CONGRESS CANDIDATES.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 17.

The general election of the Calcutta Corporation under the New Calcutta Municipal Act took place to-day. There are 32 Wards for which 63 seats are allotted. 95 candidates had sent in their names of whom 48 were returned unopposed consisting of 46 Congress and two Independent candidates. To-day the contest took place in 12 Wards with 37 candidates for 15 seats. There were 7 Congress candidates and there was much enthusiasm where they were opposed by the non-Congress candidates. The number of lady voters who turned out to record their votes was very small. The result of the voting will be announced in a day or two.

FOOTBALL RESULTS.

LONDON, March 18.

The following is the result of the Scottish Cup replay:—

Partick one, Hibernian two.—Reuter.

LAWN TENNIS ASSN.

LONDON, March 18.

The Lawn Tennis Association has decided to inform the United States that it has not agreed to the admission of the exenemies, Austria, and Hungary to the Davis Cup competition.—Reuter.

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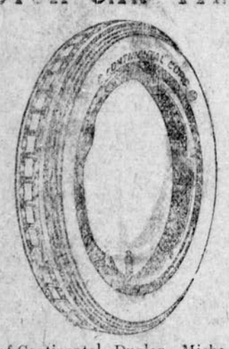

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MADRAS LETTER.

PERSONAL RECRIMINATION IN LOCAL COUNCIL.

TANJORE MIRASDARS' GRIEVANCES.

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, March 10.

At question-time on Wednesday the local Legislative Council was most lively. The first question of importance was that put by Rao Bahadur O. Thanikachallam Chetty, that stalwart champion of the Ministerialists. The Ministerialist supporter asked:—

Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state:—

1. Whether the remark made by Rao Bahadur Dr. C. Natesa Mudaliar—"What is the blessing that I wanted? It is a falsehood, Sir", by way of interruption and answer to the suggestion I made in the course of my remarks on the "No-Confidence Motion" in this House on November 28, 1923, that Dr. Natesa Mudaliar's iconoclastic change of attitude towards the Minister was possibly due to not having had the favours he wanted, is correct;

2. If it is not correct, whether such answer is based on any documentary evidence in the possession of the Hon. the Minister; and

3. Whether the Hon. the Minister will be pleased to place the same on the Council table?

The replies to the questions were as follows:—

1. If the meaning of the statement made by the Hon. member was that it was false that he had applied to the Chief Minister for an appointment, it is not correct.

2. A letter from the Hon. member applying for appointment as Commissioner of the Corporation and also asking me to get a friend of his appointed to the Judicial Service is in my possession.

3. I am personally averse to laying a private letter on the table. But if the Hon. member has no objection, I am prepared to do so.

It might be recalled here that a brother-Ministerialist of Mr. Chettiar, Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, sought similarly to discredit Mr. C. R. Reddy at the last meeting of the Legislative Council. Personal recrimination has become a regular feature of the local Council, and party leaders do not care to show even ordinary courtesy due to political opponents.

Dr. Natesan made a spirited defence, and turned the tables on Mr. O. T. Chetty. He repudiated the insinuation that he left the Ministerialist camp as a disappointed job-seeker and joined the opposition. He admitted having written the letter referred to by the Chief Minister, but that was written long ago, before he ever dreamed that he would one day lead a revolt from the Party. Till a very long time after that letter was written, he remained a loyal adherent and staunch friend of the Rajah of Panagal. If he sought the appointment at the time, it was not so much for the emoluments that the position would bring him as the scope for public service which such a position offered him. He declared that not even a Ministership was the finality of his political career. His one aim was service to his country. The reasons which impelled him to break away from the Party were other than those merely personal. He could not brook Sir P. Theagaroya Chetty's autocratic and unconstitutional ways, nor could he any longer support the Rajah of Panagal with whom he began to differ more and more. That drove him away from the Ministerialist Party. That was the gist of Dr. Natesan's very fine defence. But, during his speech, he disclosed certain features of the functioning of the non-Brahmin Party while in power last term, which cannot but be characterised as disgusting. Certain facts concerning official appointments, under the Ministerial dispensation, which Dr. Natesan quoted for *his* purpose betray the turth that there was a regular prostitution of political power and patronage during the last three years. It is all a sordid story, how the public services were regarded by the "party in power" as so many plums of office to be distributed among themselves.

REDRESS—'NOT YET.'

It is nearly a month since His Excellency the Governor-in-Council received a deputation of Tanjore Mirasdars to hear their representation in the matter of resettlement in the Tanjore District by which it was sought to enhance the land-tax. At the time, high hopes were entertained as to the result of the Mirasdars' representations. The Law Member had even given a promise to see that some redress was given them. Yet there has not been the slightest change in the Government's obstinate attitude. One wonders if all the efforts of the Mirasdars to adopt only a constitutional course will end in dismal failure.

While Tanjore did not wake up, so to speak, until the revised rates of land-tax were actually brought into operation, Trichy has taken time by the forelock and has set to work by repudiating the resettlement report of Mr. G. W. Priestly, I.C.S., Settlement Officer. A preliminary conference of the Mirasdars of Trichinopoly District was held on the 27th ultimo in Trichinopoly, when the Zamindar of Meenamballi presided. The meeting was a very influential one. A number of resolutions including the following one were adopted:—(1) That the Ryotwari landholders of Trichinopoly District in meeting assembled at the Town Hall, Trichy, on 27-2-24 express their opinion that till the principles of Land Revenue Settlement are embodied in legislation and passed by the Madras Legislative Council as recommended by the Decentralisation Commission and the Joint Committee of Parliament which considered the Government of India Act in 1919 and in consonance with the promise made by Sir Arthur Knapp recently in the Legislative Council, the proposals for resettlement of this district should not be given effect to and request the Government to act accordingly.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY TO WAGE WAR.

Mr. Singaravelu Chettiar, who is the leader of the Labour Kishen Party and Editor of a Tamil weekly, called the "Labourer," was arrested by the Assistant Commissioner of Police last Thursday afternoon at his residence, on a warrant issued by the District Magistrate of Cawnpore, under Section 121 A. I.P.C. (waging war against the King). This is, I understand, in connection with certain of his articles which appeared in the "Socialist," a Cawnpore paper. Owing to Mr. Chettiar's precarious state of health, and after consultation with his doctor on attendance, he has been allowed to remain in his own house until he is fit to make a journey to Cawnpore where he is to take his trial. At the instance of Government, Col. Ganpat Rai, I.M.S., had, I hear, proceeded to Mr. Chettiar's house a couple of days ago to examine him and report his condition. Much sympathy is felt by the public for Mr. Chettiar's family in their hour of trouble.

PROTEST AGAINST LORD OLIVIER'S SPEECH.

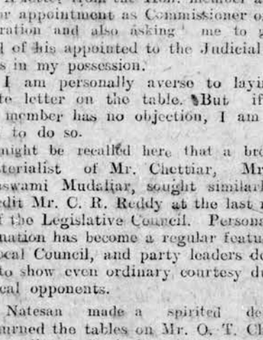
Lord Olivier's statement in the House of Lords came as a bolt from the blue to such of those politicians who pinned their faith in the Labour Party. Under the joint auspices of the Madras Mahajana Sabha, the Tamil Nadu and Andhra Swarajya Parties, a public meeting was held in Gokhale Hall last Thursday to protest against Lord Olivier's speech. There was a splendid demonstration, and among those present on the platform were Lady Emily Lutyens and Mrs. Besant. Mr. P. C. Venkatapathi Raju, the leader of the Independent Nationalist group in the Legislative Council, presided over the meeting. The principal resolution of the evening was moved by Mr. V. Mamadoss.

The Andhra Swarajists leader said that the pronouncement of the Secretary of State for India was a frank denial of the demand of the Assembly for a Round Table Conference. The demand for a Round Table Conference was based, Mr. Ramdoss said, on the principle of self-determination which the Labour Party had accepted without any reservation before it came to office. Theoretically the Government conceded that Indians should frame their own constitution: even Sir Malcolm Hailey had said so, though he did not think the time had come for its practical application. If the British Government would not concede the Swarajist demand they would know how to enforce it. All that was needed to-day was unity. In the Assembly they had a difficult task to perform. They had to depend on the support of the Independents to carry any motion. If the Swarajists had been sent in a majority the tale should have been different from what it was to-day. Mr. Satyamurthi moved the next resolution in an able speech calling upon all Indian elected members of the Legislative Assembly, especially those from Madras, and all Indian elected members of the local Legislative Council to mark their protest against Lord Olivier's statement by refusing all supplies.

At the opening of the Baby Week at Rangoon, on Monday evening on the slopes of the Shwedagon Pagoda the Governor said that he was proud upon that hallowed and historic site to inaugurate the first Baby Week in Rangoon and would convey to the Countess of Reading progress made in the work which particularly appealed to her eagerness of heart.—A.P.

Sergeant Major Williams of Cameron Highlanders of Fort William, Calcutta came by his death on Saturday evening under tragic circumstances. He was apparently in his usual health and spirits up to the afternoon and later committed suicide by blowing his brains out with a rifle. No reason has so far been assigned for his rash act but it is believed to have been due to temporary insanity.—A.P.

At the Mandvi Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition on the 15th instant Mr. Narayan Rao Kulkerny in the course of a lecture explained a co-operative scheme for the development of the Khadi movement.



BACK PAINS

MOST OFTEN INDICATE NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

Many men, and women too, in the Far East are victims to nervous exhaustion, brought on by climatic influences and other causes. The chief symptoms are pains in the back and loins, headaches, nervous depression, fickle appetite, weak digestion, a general sense of enfeeblement, inefficiency and premature old age.

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ANTI-INDIAN PREJUDICE IN LONDON.

(To the Editor of "The Chronicle.")

Sir,—The repudiation by the Indian Exhibition Commissioner of the suggestion that the Indian visitors to the Empire Exhibition might find it difficult to obtain accommodation will come as a surprise to all Indians who have any first hand knowledge of conditions in England. Many of your readers wil be interested to know the facts.

It was not very long ago that an Indian gentleman, returning from America via London, was told, when he presented himself at a Bloomsbury Hotel, "The management has objection to your colour, sir." In spite of such experiences, of course, some hotels are open to Indians; but there is little doubt that they will be crowded at the time of the Exhibition. The Commissioner, therefore, judiciously omits any reference to hotels; but tells us that he has received "many applications from boarding-houses and private families to be put in touch with prospective Indian visitors."

That is splendid! Myself and some of my friends had many a time inserted advertisements in the London dailies to get into some private family; but there was hardly any response from any English family. Apparently, the very idea of the Empire Exhibition has changed their mentality! That is something achieved!

As for boarding-houses, there always used to be a two column list in the London dailies of "rooms vacant"; but if an Indian presented himself at any of these places soon after reading the advertisement in the morning paper, he was almost invariably told: "I am extremely sorry. The rooms have been given away just now." This experience was so common to the Indian students in London that some of us decided upon and carried out an experiment to convince ourselves that this reply was a courteous way of refusing accommodation to an Indian. We presented ourselves at half a dozen different places and got similar replies. A quarter of an hour or so later, we had arranged for an European friend of ours to visit these self-same places; and then there were rooms to let! As a matter of fact it has come to this in London, that Indians can only get rooms at certain definite boarding-houses that have had Indians for years. In face of this knowledge, it is certainly confronting to have the Commissioner's assurance that he has received 'many applications."

The Commissioner surpasses himself when e further asserts that "No great centre in he world is freer from the anti-Indian prejudice than London." Truly, Official eyes see differently from the eyes of ordinary human beings! In London it is no rare sight for an Indian to see a grandma pointing out her finger at him, and telling her grandchild, "Look at the nigger," or if he is a little more fortunate, "Look at the blackie." A gentleman who is now the Principal of a College in India, while riding on the top of a bus in a silk suit, had the not unusual experience of being pointed at as a "white crow. Of course, this is not anti-Indian prejudice. The fact is that the better type of English men are themselves disgusted with the treatment that is generally meted ut to Indians, and I know of certain letters from Englishmen that appeared in the ondon Press deploring this attitude. Further, I do not know whether the Commissioner would call either Paris, Berlin or ome "a great centre in the world" but, rom my own experience and that of my ther friends I can say with confidence that here is not the slightest anti-Indian prejudice in any of these places. Not only that, but prejudice even against the Negroes is absent, notably in France.—Yours, etc.,

S. R. TENDOLKAR.

Topiwala Mansion,
Sandhurst Road,
Bombay, 4. Mar. 13.

ALLEGED SWINDLERS ARRESTED.

(From our Bandra Correspondent.)

In December last, Mr. C. Ring, Inspector of Police, Bandra, received information that a gang of five persons have settled at Santa Cruz and that they attempt to swindle people by professing to be experts in the art of duplicating currency notes. Mr. Daniels, D. S. P. of Bombay, with the co-operation of Mr. Ring, tried to catch the gang by taking into confidence one Mr. Syed Mugrabi. This man, it is alleged, induced the gang to conduct the operation in Mr. Gosavi's bungalow and he paid them Rs. 225 to purchase necessary chemicals required for the purpose. On 16th Jan., the gang came to Mr. Gosavi's bungalow, where the D. S. P. and the Inspector were hiding. But before the operation was completed, the men escaped pretending that everything was ready but finishing which could only be performed the next day. So they were let off, as they promised to go there next morning. But Mr. Ring soon after learnt that the men had changed a thousand rupee note. The police tried to follow them up and meanwhile the men had left Santa Cruz. Subsequently they were arrested at Ajmere and were brought down to Bandra. They were placed before Mr. Antia, F. C. Hony, Magistrate, who discharged three and committed the other two to Thana Sessions.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

CALCUTTA, March 17.

Weather and crop reports, United Provinces, Eastern Circle 12th March 1924. Prospects of wheat and sugarcane are normal and gram good.

Rohilkhand Circle 14th. Prospects of wheat are good, gram ordinary.

Central Circle 15th March. Prospects of wheat, gram and sugarcane are normal. The harvesting of rabi commenced. Conditions are normal.

Bihar and Orissa 15th.—There is no change in the last week.

Bengal, 17th March 1924. Weather is dry. Rain is badly needed for field operations for jute and paddy situation is becoming serious as regards lowland sowings. The harvesting of spring crops is approaching completion. The state of standing crops is fair on the whole.

Assam 17th. Outturn of mustard, sugarcane and prospects of tea and spring rice is normal.

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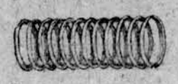

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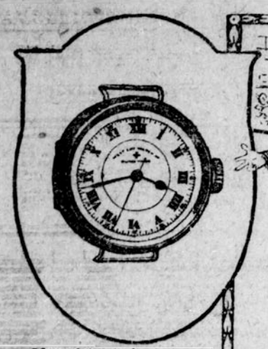

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